FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GDR MBFR DELEGATE SPEAKS AT PRESS CONFERENCE

AU181606 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 May 81 p 5

[ADN report on Ambassador Andre Wieland, head of GDR delegation to the Vienna MBFR negotiations, statements at an international press conference at the beginning of the 24th round of the MBFR negotiations of 14 May 1981]

[Text] Vienna (ADN)--"It will remain the concern of the participating socialist countries to have the Vienna negotiations become a forum of constructive dialogue in order to achieve efficient measures for disarmament in central Europe." This was stated by Ambassador Andre Wieland, head of the GDR delegation, at an international press conference at the beginning of the 24th round of the Vienna disarmament talks on Thursday. Wieland mentioned the USSR peace program which was fully supported by the 10th SED Congress. "Especially now, as influential circles in the West rely on confrontation and military superiority, and the new arms drive initiated by the NATO powers is beginning to consume the results of political detente, which had been achieved under great difficulties, the socialist countries show how to counter a further poisoning of the international climate," stressed the GDR representative.

In view of the most recent meetings of the NATO leadership committees, with their new arms decisions, confirming the Brussels missiles decision and the intensified arms program in the conventional sector, the decrease of military confrontation in the center of Europe is of particular importance, he said. "As we are supporting the constructive dialogue," Andre Wieland said, "we have good reasons to demand a change in the Western approach to the Vienna negotiations." In his opinion, the position of the NATO countries has become the prototype of a so-called double strategy, which makes the principle "disarmament by arms buildup" an absurd motto. According to it, negotiations should not be held on the basis of reciprocity and equal security but--as formulated by NATO--only abused "for significant restrictions" on Soviet military power.

"The socialist countries are ready to see the chance for a positive change at the beginning of a new round of negotiations, despite other experiences in the past. For this aim they have created important prerequisites with their proposals for compromise from July and November 1980," said the head of the GDR delegation. The Western participating countries should take the new great peace initiative of the Warsaw Pact nations as a reason to finally participate constructively.

BULGARIAN MBFR DELEGATE INTERVIEWED ON TALKS

AU2?1214 Sofia ZEMEDELSKE ZNAME in Bulgarian 14 May 81 p 4

[Text] The 24th round of the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe is opening in Vienna today. In this connection Lyubomir Shopov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the negotiations, was kind enough to answer the questions of Boris Chakurov, our ZEMEDELSKE ZNAME representative.

The complications that have occurred in the international situation, for which the Ronald Reagan administration and the Western militarist circles are responsible, are highlighting the need to adopt concrete measures for consolidating peace and security.

At the 26th CPSU Congress a purpose-oriented program was presented for the preservation of peace, for defending and further developing the results already achieved in the policy of peaceful coexistence.

An ardent appeal to defend detente and to prevent a new, even more dangerous stage of the arms race was also launched from the rostrum of the 12th BCP Congress.

Together with the other states of the socialist community, our country is making a steady contribution to directing international relations toward greater security and to ensuring better opportunities for peaceful coexistence.

One of the important elements of European security is the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The early solution of this problem is of great importance for the atmosphere not only in the central part of the continent, but also for more distant areas, including the Balkan regions.

The USSR and the other socialist countries participating in the Vienna negotiations are doing everything in their power to achieve real progress. It is precisely thanks to the Warsaw Pact member-states that a wise range of close views and points of contact with the Western partners have been achieved. However, in order to move closer to the elaboration of the first agreement on the reduction of Soviet and American troops, the political will must be displayed, the Western participants must give a concrete and constructive reply to the initiatives of the socialist countries, and they must stop seeking certain advantages for NATO to the detriment and disadvantage of the interests and security of the Warsaw Pact member countries.

POLISH DELEGATE STRULAK ADDRESSES MBFR SESSION

LD212326 Warsaw PAP in English 2120 GMT 21 May 81

[By PAP correspondent Frantiszek Malinowski]

[Text] Vienna, 21 May (PAP)--The delegations of 7 socialist states and 12 NATO states participating in negotiations on the limitation of armed forces and armaments in central Europe [words indistinct] plenary meeting here today. Head of the Polish delegation Tadeusz Strulak took the floor during the debate.

He reiterated that the socialist states want the Vienna negotiations to lead soon to an agreement on the first stage of the limitation operation. He deplored the fact that the West is not changing its stance in the present (?round of negotiations), that it keeps on offering proposals which cannot be accepted and fails to consider the compromise initiatives of the socialist states.

The first of them is the proposal for a collective freezing of forces of all the immediate participants in the negotiations during the recess between limitation stages. The second is to oblige all the immediate participants in the negotiations to reduce their armed forces proportionally to the strength of the country's armed forces in the limitation zone. According to the third proposal, following two stages of the limitation [as received] the armed forces of no single (?country) would be allowed to exceed the ceiling of [figure indistinct] percent of its alliance's force in the limitation zone.

Strulak appealed to the Western participants in the talks to re-consider their stance, take into account the flexibility and readiness of the socialist states to carry on a constructive dialogue and come to meet half-way those countries proposals. This would make possible the inauguration of the process of military detente in central Europe.

MLADENOV TOAST AT DINNER FOR ANGOLAN MINISTER

AU211442 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 May 81 p 5

[Report on toast proposed by Petur Mladenov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, at official dinner given on 18 May at the Sofia Lozenets Residence in honor of Paulo Jorge, minister of foreign affairs of Angola]

[Text] Minister Petur Mladenov pointed out that the first official friendly visit of the Angolan minister of foreign affairs is being evaluated as a new expression of the relations of sincere friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries. We highly appreciate the great successes achieved by the people of Angola under the leadership of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] in the struggle to consolidate the political and economic independence of the People's Republic of Angola, and to develop on the socialist path it has chosen, Minister Mladenov stressed. On behalf of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and on the personal behalf of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, Petur Mladenov declared that our country is ready to continue also in the future to do everything in its power for the further development, expansion and intensification of cooperation on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and on the principles of proletarian internationalism to the benefit of the two fraternal peoples.

We have recently been witnessing a serious aggravation of the international situation because the United States and the other imperialist and reactionary forces in the world are trying to stop the process of detente and to intensify the arms race, Comrade Petur Mladenov further pointed out. American imperialism, supported by Chinese hegemonism, is striving to alter the military balance and is trying to impose a policy from "the position of strength."

In order to improve the international situation it is of exceptionally great importance to ensure the active support of all states and of all peace-loving, progressive and democratic forces throughout the world for the new peace initiatives launched by the 26th CPSU Congress aimed at pursuing and intensifying the process of detente and of liquidating the hotbeds of tension in Africa, the Middle East and the Persian Gulf, as well as other areas of the world and at banning the danger of a devastating new war. There is no more important task in international politics today than to preserve peace, and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, together with the socialist community countries, is doing everything in its power to safeguard its implementation.

Comrade Petur Mladenov stressed, in ending his toast, that our country will continue to further devote its greatest efforts to progress in mutual relations with the independent countries of Africa and, above all, with the countries of socialist orientation, as well as with the states promoting an anti-imperialist foreign policy.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES IRAQI MINISTER OF INDUSTRY

AU211408 Sofia BTA in English 1343 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Sofia, 21 May (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received Mr Tahir at-Tawfiq, [Iraqi] minister of industry and minerals, visiting the country at the invitation of Mr Toncho Chakurov, the Bulgarian minister of mechanical engineering.

During the talks a number of bilateral economic cooperation issues were discussed. Mr Toncho Chakurov, too, took part in the meeting.

Economic Cooperation Agreement

AU212052 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Sofia, 21 May (BTA)--In recent years Bulgarian organisations in cooperation with Iraqi firms have built a number of enterprises of the foodstuff, ceramic, and tobacco industries, and vegetable hot-houses, too. Now Bulgarian enterprises are constructing a ceramic plant in the town of (Diala) in Iraq, a plant for mineral and soft water bottling in the Iraqi town of (Bani Haylan), an oil base in (new Russafa), bridges, etc. Today a protocol on the 15-day talks held by Mr Toncho Chakurov, minister of mechanical engineering of Bulgaria and Mr Tahir at-Tawfiq, minister of industry and minerals of Iraq, was signed in which was expressed the two countries' wish to promote their economic contacts on a long-term and mutually advantageous basis. It is said in the document that there are considerable possibilities for expanding the relations in the sphere of mechanical engineering, electronic and electrical engineering, metallurgy and mineral resources, construction, chemical industry and trade. A joint production of machine tools, electric and I.C.E. [internal combustion engine] trucks is planned to be set in Iraq. With the assistance of Bulgaria a plant for manufacturing electric and insulation materials is to be constructed. Bulgaria will render technical aid to Iraq in various spheres.

The protocol was signed by Mr Toncho Chakurov and Mr Tahir at-Tawfiq.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES MOROCCAN SPECIAL ENVOY ON 21 MAY

AU212053 Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Sofia, 21 May (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received Mr (Karim Lamrani), special envoy of Morocco and ex-prime minister of that country who presented him a personal message by King Hassan II of Morocco.

During the talks which were held in a friendly atmosphere, issues concerning the further development of the relations based on the two countries and peoples' mutual advantage and some international questions were discussed.

Mr Todor Zhivkov sent best wishes for the welfare of the Moroccan people through the envoy.

ZHIVKOV TOAST AT SOFIA DINNER FOR AUSTRIA'S KREISKY

AU211153 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 May 81 pp 1-6

[Toast proposed by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, at official dinner in honor of Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, on 13 May at the Boyana Residence in Sofia]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Federal Chancellor, ladies and gentlemen, comrades, I would like to express my sincere satisfaction that the high-ranking guests from the Republic of Austria are once again in Bulgaria, that we have the opportunity to exchange opinions on the development of cooperation between our two countries, as well as on the most topical international problems which are now stirring people's minds. I hope that we will make full use of this splendid opportunity and we are convinced that our talks will even more stimulate and expand bilateral relations between Bulgaria and Austria. Esteemed Mr Federal Chancellor, our confidence is increased by the fact that we have known each other for a long time and that your personal contribution to the consolidation of Bulgarian-Austrian relations, as well as to the strengthening of detente, peace and security in Europe and throughout the world is well known. I am glad to state that your noble work has won the affection and gratitude of the Bulgarian people.

The Republic of Austria is a friendly state. There have been fruitful contacts and mutual respect between the Bulgarian and Austrian peoples since the remote past. However, we are fully justified in stating that today the relations between our two states and peoples are much better and much more promising than ever before. Nevertheless, regardless of how satisfied we are with our achievements and results, we are aware of the fact that we are far from having reached the limit in our friendship and cooperation. The very development of our two countries is constantly revealing new horizons for intensifying and expanding cooperation in various fields--such as the economic, cultural and scientific-technical sectors. Obviously, precisely this fact obliges us to seek and find such forms of cooperation as conform to the extent of our countries' development. As an example, I will cite in this connection forms of cooperation such as production-sharing, joint work on third markets and--to put it more precisely--the agreements which will be signed during your visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Mr Federal Chancellor,

We are meeting at a time when the international situation is tense. In our opinion the present international tension is an alarming and dangerous result of certain circles' efforts to obstruct the process of detente and to provoke a new armaments race, as well as to exacerbate confrontation, to threaten the security of sovereign states, to oppose the oppressed peoples' just struggle for freedom, independence and social progress.

We have declared on several occasions that in our epoch of missiles and nuclear weapons peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems is the only sensible alternative. We all know that there are many different and difficult problems in the world. The contradictions in hotbeds of tension on our planet are certainly complicated. The questions of disarmament are complicated too. However, we have only one planet, we must live on it and we can only live in peace. There is only one way of avoiding reducing this world to smouldering ruins: That is to talk to each other with a sense of historical responsibility, to find mutually acceptable solutions. It means to talk with understanding for the other side and for its interests. It means to talk in a constructive manner, with good will and with the wish to achieve understanding. This is the only way to safeguard the peaceful future of mankind and the only method that conforms to the interests of all mankind. We should not permit the problems of our epoch to be settled at the cost of the extermination of people and the destruction of life. Therefore, we have always proposed that the problems and contradictions of international relations should be solved by peaceful means--within the United Nations Organization or at specialized forums, at international conferences and meetings. As for our continent, it is absolutely necessary, in our opinion, to start negotiations on nuclear weapons and for the Madrid meeting to conclude successfully with the adoption of a decision on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Peace, security, detente, disarmament, cooperation and social progress--such are the aspirations of our people, such are the goals of the consistent foreign policy conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Perhaps the policy of countries such as ours is also being judged by our relations with our neighbor states. In this connection I would like to point out with deep gratification that the Balkan Peninsula has never before enjoyed such a calm atmosphere as it does now. The People's Republic of Bulgaria has a definite share in this peaceful atmosphere. It is precisely because we are aware of our country's responsible position in the Balkan Peninsula that we submitted a program on the further development of relations among Balkan states at our recent 12th BCP Congress, a program that will contribute to transforming this part of Europe into a zone of detente.

If our proposals should find a favorable response and the support of our neighbor countries this will inevitably produce a consolidation of peace, understanding, cooperation, mutual trust and friendship among these countries. These proposals are likely to be useful for peace and cooperation in Europe.

We rejoice at the fact that, with its constructive and peace-loving foreign policy, the Republic of Austria has won a worthy and authoritative position in international life. We highly appreciate the active and realistic foreign policy conducted by the Republic of Austria. The basic principle of this policy is permanent neutrality. It is aimed at consolidating the spirit of detente and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Mr Federal Chancellor, I believe you will agree with me that the personal meetings and talks between state and government leaders of our two countries have already become a beautiful and fruitful tradition and are in the interest of cooperation between the peoples of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the Republic of Austria, in the interest of world peace, security and cooperation. I believe that your visit will represent a new, essential contribution in this direction and, therefore, I welcome you once more most sincerely as Bulgaria's dear guest.

I take advantage of the opportunity to convey through you, Mr Federal Chancellor, our gratitude to the Austrian public for the splendid festive events with which the 1,300th anniversary of our state was celebrated. We accept such manifestations and initiatives as an expression of the friendly feelings and deep respect toward the Bulgarian people, toward our history and present, toward our achievements in economic and cultural life.

Permit me, to propose a toast:

To the health of His Excellency Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of Austria!
To your health, Mr Federal Chancellor!
To the happiness and prosperity of the Austrian people!
To the health of all here present!
Cheers!

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES VISITING GREEK DELEGATION LEADER

AU211417 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Sofia, 21 May (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received Mr Yeoryios Mavros, chairman of the Uniting of the Centre Movement of Greece and head of the delegation of that party at the 34th congress of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and the international meeting dialogue. During the ensuing talks satisfaction was expressed with the favourable development of Bulgaro-Greek relations and the goodneighborliness and cooperation between Bulgaria and Greece.

The meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and first vice-president of the State Council.

LUKANOV RETURNS FROM EXHIBITION OPENING IN SFRY

AU220958 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Sofia, 22 May (BTA)--Last night a Bulgarian Government delegation led by Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, which took part in the opening ceremony of the Bulgarian industrial exhibition in Zagreb, returned home from the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. There the delegation visited industrial plants in the Socialist Republic of Croatia, which maintain active cooperation relations with Bulgarian organizations and plants.

The delegation visited the shipyard of May the Third and the ship-repair works Victor Lenac and the communications equipment plant Nikola Tesla in Zagreb.

It was stressed in Rade Koncar that as a result of mutual agreements, the basic manufactures which will be an object of cooperation, have been determined.

In the 1981-1985 period the amount of exchanged deliveries is to reach 60,000,000 dollars.

It was stressed in Nikola Tesla that this Croatian enterprise is showing particular interest in the deliveries of elements and units of Bulgarian make for the telephones and telephone exchanges it manufactures. At the island of Krk, the Bulgarian representatives were made familiar with the construction of a new petro-chemical complex.

BCP GREETINGS MESSAGE TO CPCZ ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY

AU211225 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 May 81 pp 1-2

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has sent the following telegram to the CPCZ Central Committee:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of your glorious anniversary--the 60th anniversary of the CPCZ--we convey most sincere congratulations to you, to all communists and to the CSSR peoples.

The creation of the CPCZ under the direct influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution was a turning point in the development of the revolutionary workers movement on the Czechoslovak territories. The CPCZ developed as a party of a new type in merciless class struggles against the bourgeoisie, against all deviations from Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The party led the struggles of the working people against exploitation, for defending the people's interests, and against fascism and war. During the fascist occupation the CPCZ organized a heroic struggle against the oppressors. It rallied the democratic forces for the creation of a free, independent people's state, for friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

The country's liberation on 9 May 1945 created real conditions for the transformation of the people's democratic revolution into a socialist one. After the 1948 February victory the path toward socialism was laid open. Under the CPCZ leadership socialist changes were carried out and remarkable successes were achieved in all sectors of life--in economic, agricultural, scientific, and cultural development, as well as in improving the people's living standard.

United and rallied around the Central Committee, the CPCZ today greets its 60th anniversary as a leading political force which is successfully and creatively settling the questions of socialist development and is steadily consolidating its relations with the working people and with the entire people.

We sincerely rejoice at your remarkable successes in building a developed socialist society and we highly appreciate your contribution to the struggle for the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the states of the socialist community, of the international communist and workers movement, for lasting peace and social progress.

We note with great joy that the traditional, fraternal friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the CPCZ are constantly expanding and intensifying on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the interests of our peoples, in the interest of socialism, security and cooperation throughout the world.

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the creation of the CPCZ we wish you and all communists, as well as all Czechoslovak people, success in the implementation of the 16th CPCZ Congress decisions, as well as new victories in the further comprehensive development of Socialist Czechoslovakia.

JOINT FRIENDSHIP RALLY WITH ROMANIA HELD

Husak, Ceausescu Arrive

LD211112 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 21 May 81

[Excerpt] A short while ago, a meeting of Prague working people with the party and state delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic ended in the festively decorated Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture in Prague. Prolonged applause welcomed the following comrades on the rostrum of honor: Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Also present were Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium--Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Vaclav Hula, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, and Josef Korcak; secretaries of the party Central Committee Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; and Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission.

Also present were departmental heads of the CPCZ Central Committee, members of the Presidium and Secretariat of the Prague party committee, deputy premiers and ministers of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Government and the Czech Socialist Republic, leading representatives of the Federal Assembly and the National Front of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and other personalities of our political and public life.

Kapek Opens Rally

LD211304 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0905 GMT 21 May 81

[Speech by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague city party committee, opening the 21 May Friendship Rally at the Prague Palace of Culture--live]

[Text] Comrades, friendship among the socialist countries--that is the guarantee of our future and present. It emerged after the Second World War, and we know what friendship with the Soviet Union means for us. Equally valuable is friendship between the socialist countries. Allow me, therefore, to welcome a delegation headed by Secretary General of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, at this friendship meeting with the Romanian Socialist Republic today. [applause]

Allow me to welcome at the head of our delegation, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, Comrade Gustav Husak. [applause]

The agenda of today's meeting includes an address by the two presidents. So allow me first of all to call on Comrade Husak to take the floor.

Husak Address

LD211208 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0906 GMT 21 May 81

[Speech by Gustav Husak, president of the CSSR and general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at 21 May friendship rally in the Prague Palace of Culture--live]

[Text] Dear Comrade Ceausescu, dear Romanian guests, comrades! We are sincerely happy that together with the working people of our capital, Prague, we can welcome at this meeting of Czechoslovak-Romanian friendship in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and the entire Czechoslovak people, a party and government delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic which is on an official friendly visit in our country.

We welcome in our midst, especially gladly, the secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the leading representative of the Romanian people and an eminent official of the international communist and workers' movement. [applause]

In the current days of May, we recall the 60 years since the foundation of our two fraternal parties. It was the communists in Czechoslovakia and in Romania who stood at the helm of the victorious struggle of our peoples against fascist domination and for a socialist revolution. Our parties are today again accomplishing a vanguard role of tested leaders of the people of both countries in building an advanced socialist society.

The visit of our Romanian guests in Czechoslovakia is taking place at a time of significant anniversaries in the history of the peoples of our two countries, in their struggle for national and social liberation. A few days ago we recalled the 36th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of our people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army, which coincided with the 36th anniversary of the end of World War II in Europe. With profound gratitude we shall always remember the memory of the Soviet heroes who gave their lives in the struggle for the freedom of Czechoslovakia. In the struggle for our national and state freedom many Czech and Slovak patriots, too, sacrificed their lives. We pay great homage to the memory of Romanian soldiers who took part in the liberation of our country. Their jointly shed blood has sealed the friendship of our peoples, strengthened the determination to cooperate side by side in accomplishing revolutionary transformations in our countries.

Comrades! The people of Czechoslovakia highly respect the results of the devoted work of the Romanian working people in applying the line of the 12th party congress, aimed at building an advanced socialist society. Under the leadership of the party, its Central Committee, headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the one-time backward agrarian country has changed into an advanced socialist state. The Romanian economy is developing rapidly; industrial and agricultural production are rising, as is the standard of education and the cultural standards of the people. The people of Socialist Romania can be justly proud of the results of their work.

The Romanian Socialist Republic, as a member of the Warsaw Pact and of CEMA, is promoting close cooperation with the countries of the socialist community. It shares in the concerted efforts of the struggle for peace and progress in the world.

We have heard with sincere joy that the family of cosmonauts from the fraternal socialist countries was joined a few days ago by the first cosmonaut-citizen of the Romanian Socialist Republic. We sincerely congratulate you on this success which is a fresh concrete result of fruitful cooperation between the socialist states and the fraternal aid of the Soviet Union in such a significant sphere as the exploration of space. [applause]

Comrades! We are pleased to note that our communist parties and states, and the peoples of Czechoslovakia and Romania, are linked with firm bonds of friendship. These are based on progressive revolutionary traditions in the struggle of the communists and progressive forces of our two countries for national and social liberation. The victory of the socialist revolution in our countries laid firm foundations for the development of these contacts on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian and socialist internationalism. These principles were firmly enshrined in the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid, which represents a concrete expression of the unity of tasks and goals in the construction of socialism in our countries.

Czechoslovak and Romanian communists, the working people of both countries, are united and unified in their common struggle for peace, detente and disarmament; their solidarity with the struggle of the nations of Asia, Africa, Latin America, for freedom and independent development. A decisive role in the development of Czechoslovak-Romanian contacts is played by the close cooperation between our two communist parties. A significant contribution is made by the meetings between the leading representatives of our two parties, the mutual exchange of experiences from party work, and in various spheres of the life of our country.

This has been convincingly confirmed again by the present visit of the Romanian party and state delegation to Czechoslovakia. Our talks were characterized with the spirit of mutual understanding and unanimity of views on all fundamental questions. Both sides assessed positively the development of contacts between the governments and parliaments, between social organizations and sister cities. The determination to develop further this beneficial cooperation was unanimously emphasized.

We can note with satisfaction that the basic goals, enshrined in the joint declaration on deepening friendship between our two parties and countries during the visit of a Czechoslovak party and state delegation to Romania in 1977, are being implemented through our joint efforts. Our mutual contacts are developing successfully in the interest of the Czechoslovak and Romanian people. In this sphere we shall, in the years to come, follow the results already achieved and the good experiences. In the spirit of the conclusions of the 16th congress of our party, we want to deepen and strengthen these successes and experiences. Still more, this determination has been confirmed by both sides in the joint declaration we signed this morning.

In our talks we paid great attention to economic and scientific-technological cooperation, which is playing an ever growing role in the effort to fulfill the demanding tasks of socialist construction in our countries and of the joint tasks faced by the countries of our socialist community. In line with the standards achieved in our economy and with the needs of its further development, we are gradually making a transformation from the traditional mutual exchange of goods to new forms of economic cooperation, to a still broader implementation of socialist integration, cooperation and specialization. The measures agreed during the meeting of the premiers of our two countries last year had a positive impact on the further development of cooperation. The implementation of agreed projects is currently being discussed by the relevant bodies of our countries. The possibilities of production cooperation in many spheres of engineering, electroengineering, electronics--including microelectronics--and the chemical industry are being assessed. And this cooperation will, no doubt, make a further contribution to the deepening of mutual cooperation in general.

We anticipate that the program of basic directions in the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation up to 1990, signed by us today, will be of fundamental importance for the further development of this cooperation on a long-term and planned basis.

Its objective is the better utilization of the industrial potential of our two countries, the experience and creative skill of our people, the more lasting development of economic cooperation between the two countries, the introduction of new and progressive technologies and new scientific findings.

The intensification of cooperation between the socialist countries within the CEMA framework is of growing importance for the promotion of Czechoslovak-Romanian economic cooperation in the more demanding conditions of the present world situation.

It results provide convincing proof that the international socialist division of labor, which serves the interests of individual socialist states as well as the entire community as a whole, is a key condition for mastering increasingly exacting objectives related to the development of our countries. This is in the interest of both our states as well as of other countries in the socialist community.

The standard attained in the economic development of individual states and the changing conditions in the world economy demand increasingly urgently a more thorough coordination of the economic policy of the CEMA member-states. We believe it is useful to assess these questions jointly, at the level of the leading representatives of the CEMA member-states.

Comrades! Just as the working people of Socialist Romania, we too have achieved good results over the past years. They have been reviewed by the 16th congress of our party. We noted with satisfaction that our socialist system has continued to consolidate and develop, that the leading role of the party and its ties with the working people have been strengthened. In the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the major intentions of economic and social development have been attained successfully. Despite complicated external and internal conditions, industrial and agricultural production has continued to grow, together with the construction industry and transportation. We continued to implement the mapped-out social program.

We have attained major progress also in other sectors of the development of socialist society. The unity of the National Front has been further consolidated and socialist democracy been intensified. The international position of the CSSR has also been consolidated.

When speaking about the good results of the work of our people this does not mean we are satisfied with everything. We are making a critical appraisal of the shortcomings and difficulties which are slowing down our advance, and we are pointing the road toward their elimination and overcoming. That is the spirit which marked the recent deliberations of the 16th congress of our party.

We are applying criteria in the elaboration of the conclusions of the CPCZ Congress to every sector in the life of our society. The program of the 16th congress, which represents a further elaboration of the line of building an advanced socialist society, has broad support among our working people. It is a political program with which our party and the entire national Front will approach the impending general elections to the representative bodies. Already the election meetings, as reported from various parts of the country, are extremely positive in this spirit.

The tasks which we are setting ourselves for the coming period aim at ensuring the future development of our national economy, the reinforcement and modernization of its material and technical base with the aim of maintaining and further improving the quality of the material and cultural standards of the life of our people.

We are aware that the successful implementation of this program demands a decisive turn in raising the efficiency and quality of all work, in applying a high degree of economy, in the speedy introduction of the findings of scientific and technical progress, in the valorization of all resources. The substantial improvement of management work in all sectors is an essential prerequisite for this.

Just as throughout the process of building socialism, the broad promotion of the initiative of the working people as well as the increasingly profound incorporation of Czechoslovakia in the international socialist division of labor and economic integration within the CEMA framework are important factors for the attainment of these objectives.

Comrades, during our talks we also had a broad exchange of views on topical international political topics. We can state with satisfaction that here, too, there as been broad agreement in the positions of our two countries.

The CPCZ, as again confirmed by the 16th congress, considers the development of friendship and alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union, the Romanian Socialist Republic and the other countries of the socialist community, as the basis of the foreign political orientation of our state. The deepening of unity between the countries of the socialist community on Marxist-Leninist foundations, the consolidation of internationalist ties in the international communist and workers' movement and with the national liberation movement, with all peaceful and progressive forces in the world correspond to the vital interests of our people.

In the activities of our party and state we are devoting constant, great attention to the struggle for peace and warding off the threat of war.

In the common endeavor of the socialist countries for a peaceful future, the Warsaw Pact organization is playing an irreplaceable role. We are firmly determined to contribute to improving the activity of this organization by further reinforcing the coordination of the foreign policy of the socialist states, so that our common military-political alliance can reliably protect the peaceful life and socialist achievements of our peoples.

The consistent peace policy of the socialist community, and more particularly the efforts deployed by the Soviet Union in the struggle for peace, to thwart the aggressive plans of imperialism and to implement a Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence, have been decisive in that the peoples of Europe have been living in peace for 36 years. The latest initiatives of the Soviet Union for the solution of the most topical problems in the world, pronounced from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, are aimed at these objectives, at the consolidation of world peace, at disarmament, at the promotion of international peaceful cooperation. These proposals have met with broad response among all progressive forces.

Czechoslovakia is taking an active part in the coordinated effort of the states of the socialist community for the attainment of these objectives.

The common struggle of all anti-imperialist, democratic and peace-loving forces is especially topical in the present time, when in various parts of the world, the aggressive policy of imperialism is being escalated, by means of the feverish arms race, the creation of conflict situations and new hotbeds of tension, and the repression of the liberation struggle of peoples in various parts of the world. The most reactionary imperialist forces are striving to jeopardize the existing military and strategic balance in their favor to reverse the development of progressive transformations in the world.

In the interest of all peoples it is, therefore, particularly urgent to unite the forces of peace and progress and to intensify the struggle against this dangerous policy, for the consolidation of peace, warding off the threat of war, and for detente.

In the world there are today large forces capable of attaining this objective and their influence is steadily growing.

The imperialist forces are also working to undermine the unity and concerted action of the socialist countries. They are seeking to set one against another and interfere in their internal affairs with the aim of overthrowing their socialist system. An eloquent example is once again their action against the Polish People's Republic.

The working people of our country are following developments in Poland with concern, and hope that in this neighboring fraternal country all accumulated problems will be solved: that the socialist social system will be consolidated and that the Polish People's Republic should further develop as a firm link of the socialist community.

In this spirit, as we pointed out at the 16th CPCZ Congress, Polish communists and all true Polish patriots can count on our solidarity and support.

In the struggle against imperialism, for peace, security, cooperation and social progress, an important role is played by the international communist and workers' movement. Our party will continue to contribute to the consolidation of its unity in the interests of further strengthening its influence on contemporary world events. We shall develop comradely cooperation with communist and progressive parties and movements on all continents.

We are firmly by the side of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America in their just struggle for freedom, independent political and economic development, against the policy of imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism.

We fully support their endeavors for the development of international economic cooperation on an equal basis. We reject the attempts of the imperialist circles [words indistinct]. We resolutely support a speedier adoption of agreements on the convening of a conference, on military detente and disarmament in Europe, and we believe that through the joint effort of all progressive and realistically thinking forces it will be possible to achieve the victory of this noble idea.

Dear Comrade Ceausescu, comrades! At the close of my address I wish once again to express my satisfaction at the results of our visit in Czechoslovakia. It will, no doubt, deepen Czechoslovak-Romanian friendship and will contribute to the development of fraternal cooperation in all spheres of social life, in the interest of the nations of our two countries, the common cause of socialism, peace and progress in the world. I request you to convey to the Central Committee of your party, to all Romanian communists and to the Romanian people, warm and comradely greetings from the communists and working people of Czechoslovakia. [applause] From the bottom of our hearts, we wish you many further successes in the construction of a developed socialist society in the Romanian Socialist Republic. [applause]

Long live the working people of Socialist Romania, led by the Romanian Communist Party with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the head! [applause]

Long live the friendship and fraternal cooperation between our communist parties, states and nations, and may it further thrive! [applause]

Long live our friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community, and may it grow ever stronger! [applause]

Long live socialism and peace! [applause]

Ceausescu Address

LD211538 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0934 GMT 21 May 81

[Speech by Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and secretary general of the RCP, at friendship rally in the Prague Palace of Culture--live in Romanian fading into Czech translation]

[Text] Comrade Husak, dear comrades and guests! I would like to thank you wholeheartedly for the kind words pronounced about the Romanian party and people and for the manifestations of cordial friendship with which you are surrounding us.

We are assembled at this great meeting of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between our parties, peoples and countries and I would like to take this opportunity to convey to you and to all the Czechoslovak people cordial greetings and a message of fraternal friendship from the communists and all the working people of our country. [applause]

We also convey cordial and comradely greetings from Romanian communists to the CPCZ, the general secretary of its Central Committee and president of the CSSR, Comrade Gustav Husak, the leading representative of the Czechoslovak people and eminent fighter in the international communist and workers' movement. [applause]

We can truly say that this visit has provided an opportunity for a mighty manifestation of Romanian-Czechoslovak friendship and cooperation, of the good relations which have old and rich traditions and which link our countries and peoples. These ties have been created and promoted in the common struggle for freedom and national independence, against foreign domination and oppression, and for social justice, progress and for a better life. A significant moment which sealed this friendship for all time was the common struggle against fascism when the blood of Romanian soldiers was shed alongside the Soviet Army, Czech and Slovak patriots and antifascist fighters for the liberation of Czechoslovakia from Hitlerite domination and for victory over fascism.

In the years of building a new social system in our country, our Romanian-Czechoslovak relations--permanently based on esteem and mutual respect, equal rights, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and mutual comradely help--have attained a higher standard.

The fundamental factor which was and remains [words indistinct] in the development of these relations is friendship and solidarity between our communist parties which recently celebrated 60 years of struggles and revolutionary activity and which in those six decades of their existence have cooperated and helped each other on many occasions.

In the spirit and on the basis of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between the Romanian Socialist Republic and the CSSR, cooperation and collaboration between our countries in recent years has experienced a major expansion in all fields. A reflection of this upward process in our good relations is the fact that in the past five-year plan bilateral economic exchanges rose by roughly 70 percent. Together with Comrade Husak and the other comrades in the party leadership and the leadership of the Czechoslovak state we jointly laid down a concrete program for an even vaster expansion of our cooperation, especially in a whole series of highly important sectors for both national economies.

We also agreed to consolidate cooperation in the field of science and technology, culture, education, the health services, tourism and in the exchange of experiences along party lines and mass organizations.

Not long ago Comrade Husak and I signed a joint declaration on the further development of fraternal friendship and on all-round cooperation between the RCP and the CPCZ, between the Romanian Socialist Republic and the CSSR, in which we stated the determination of our parties, countries and peoples to continue to further expand our friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation in all spheres. This year we also signed a program agreement on the fundamental trends of the development of long-term economic and scientific-technical cooperation for 1981-90. A long term trade agreement for 1981-85 has also been signed which provides for a substantial increase in economic exchanges, cooperation and joint ventures in a number of fields of common interest for both our countries.

This will unquestionably contribute to the decided advance of our peoples along the path of prosperity and the development of socialist society, while at the same time serving the cause of socialism, peace and international cooperation.

In our talks we briefed each other about the course of socialist construction in our countries, about the tasks and problems confronting us, and about the experience accumulated by our parties and peoples in building a new system. During the visit I was able to see for myself some of the successes attained by the Czechoslovak people in their creative work; in the industrial automation plant in Prague and at the Mir unified agricultural cooperative which I visited a few days ago I noticed real, diligent work and the determination of the working people to implement the policy of the party and the targets and tasks confronting them. We highly value the successes which your people have attained in the economic and social development of your country and in raising living standards under the CPCZ's leadership headed by Comrade Gustav Husak. [applause]

These cause us sincere joy and we warmly congratulate you, dear comrades. We wish you from the fullness of our hearts even greater successes on the path of the development and efflorescence of Socialist Czechoslovakia in the fulfillment of the conclusions and tasks of the 16th CPCZ Congress which will lead your country to further stages of civilization, social development and progress and which will further strengthen the new system which you are building in your homeland. [applause]

Dear comrades, our Romanian people are participating with all their strength in the fulfillment of the great tasks of the economic and social development of Romania in the period 1981-85 which is an important stage in the implementation of the program of the party, the program for the construction of a generally developed socialist party and the progress of Romania toward communism. The working people of our country, advancing in firm unity, have achieved important successes under the leadership of the party on the path to socialism. During the past decade, industrial production in the country increased almost threefold, agricultural production 1.6 times and the financial incomes of working people (?2.4) times. The intentions of the current five-year plan for the years 1981-85 are to ensure the transition of Romania to a new, higher stage of economic and social development whose main target is to achieve a new and higher quality of all economic and social activity, a maximal effective processing of all material and human potential of the country, and a broad application of the latest discoveries of the modern scientific-technical revolution in all fields of the national economy and social life. On the basis of the results achieved in the economy we intend to ensure even more worthy and better conditions for all our people. We are paying special attention at the same time to a constant improvement of activities of the socialist state, to the perfection of the scientific management of society, to the strengthening and deepening of socialist democracy in all fields of economic and social life.

We unswervingly strive to strengthen our Communist Party. Its important mission is to ensure the fulfillment of the leading role of the working class in society, proceeding from the fact that between the leading political role of the party and the leading role of the working class there exists a complete dialectical unity and that his unity can only be fulfilled on the basis of a broad revolutionary workers' socialist democracy.

At present, we possess a broad democratic organizational framework which, under the leadership of the party, ensures the immediate participation of all social categories and of all working people regardless of nationality, united in the front of democracy and socialist unity, in the management of society.

We are also intensifying educational and political work aimed at [break in transmission] and shaping a new type of man. We are waging a resolute battle for the consistent application of the principles of socialist ethics and justice in all our social life and in human relations.

Life proves that the creation of all conditions for the successful building of a new society in our countries and for the firm advance along the path of economic and social progress is the best contribution to the common cause of consolidating the forces of socialism and the growth of their influence and prestige throughout the world. Our people are determined to do everything under the leadership of the party to contribute to this lofty cause.

Dear comrades and friends, the broad exchange of views that we had with Comrade Gustav Husak and the other members of the Czechoslovak delegations in connection with international questions has emphasized the determination of our parties and states to strengthen cooperation and collaboration in solving major issues encountered by our era, in pursuing a policy of peace and detente, respecting the independence of nations and understanding and cooperation between the peoples. Events show that the international situation is exceptionally complicated and full of contradictions. The world economic crisis is exacerbating and contradictions between certain states and groups of states are becoming increasingly sharp, while manifestations of the imperialist policy of domination, of diktat and interference in the internal affairs and other countries continue.

We are witnessing growing activities of various fascist, neofascist and racist circles, of actions directed against democratic liberties and the rights of the working class and other social groups, an intensification of anticommunist propaganda which has always been an act of subversion, and the destruction of the unity of progressive revolutionary forces.

All this determines the serious deterioration of the international situation and increasingly threatens peace and the security of the very cause of mankind.

But at the same time it must be pointed out that the main, characteristic feature of present developments--the struggle of the peoples for freedom and independence--is gaining ground as is the struggle for a policy of detente, cooperation and peace. The great revolutionary transformations which have taken place in the world, the successes won by the socialist countries, the downfall of colonialism and the emergence of new, independent nation states and the growth of the social struggle of the working class in the capitalist countries have resulted in the considerable reduction of the action radius of imperialism, its possibility to determine the course of events.

We believe that under these conditions it is necessary more than ever before to establish an increasingly close unity and cooperation of all progressive forces and nations in order to prevent the worsening of international life, to restore and continue the policy of detente, cooperation, independence and peace, to ensure the security of the peoples, and to solve all major problems with which we are grappling today in a just manner.

In its international activity Romania places at the forefront consolidation, friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries. We are taking an active part in promoting cooperation within CEMA and within the Warsaw Pact organization. We are contributing to developing broad cooperation and collaboration between all socialist countries.

We consider it very important to discuss all questions concerning the improvement of cooperation and production cooperation in CEMA within the framework of meetings between general secretaries of the parties of the member countries. We believe that the consolidation of cooperation and solidarity between the socialist countries is the fundamental condition for the successful building of socialism in each country and of the growth of the socialist countries' share in the policy of detente, peace and international cooperation.

[Bucharest AGERPRES English at 1755 GMT on 21 May carries an approximately 1,700-word report on Ceausescu's speech at the Romanian-Czechoslovak Friendship Rally in Prague.

[AGERPRES renders the preceding paragraph's first sentence as "We consider that the debating of questions relating to the improvement of collaboration and cooperation in production within the CMEA is highly necessary within a meeting of the general secretaries of our parties."]

We attach exceptional importance to the consolidation of relations, cooperation and solidarity with developing countries and with nonaligned countries as a part of our overall policy in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. In the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence, we are expanding relations with advanced capitalist countries and with all countries regardless of their social system.

We are firmly basing all Romania's international relations on the principles of absolute equality, respect for each other's independence and national sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, and the nonuse of force and threats of force, and we are actively fighting for their generalization throughout international life.

We believe that the recognition of the inalienable right of every nation to choose freely--without any interference from outside--its own path of development today constitutes the primary condition for detente, cooperation, security and peace. We are devoting exceptional attention to cooperation and security in Europe. We believe that everything must be done for the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting and for the convocation of a conference on measures of confidence and disarmament. It is in the interest of all European peoples to ensure the continuation of the impact of the Helsinki conference.

We pay particular attention to peace and security in Europe. We take the view that it is necessary to do everything possible for a successful completion of the Madrid meeting and for the convening of a conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament. It is in the interest of all European nations that the continuity of the Helsinki conference is ensured and that everything is done for the unity of Europe in which a broad economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation based on the principles of respecting the social systems, independence and sovereignty of every country would take place.

It is necessary to strive with all possible determination to stop the deployment and development of new nuclear missiles in Europe. In this spirit we support the proposals delivered at the 26th CPSU Congress by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev--proposals concerning the convening of a conference on disarmament in Europe and the transition to negotiations on stopping the deployment and development of new missiles.

The most urgent task of our time is to stop the armament race which increasingly burdens nations and creates a great danger for peace and the transition to disarmament--above all, nuclear disarmament--the lowering of military expenditures, and which makes it impossible to use these funds for economy and development, and for aid to developing countries.

We are deeply concerned by the tension and conflicts still existing in various parts of the world. We have been and are firmly speaking up in support of the nonuse of military actions and acts of violence. It is solely the path of peace which can lead to the solution of all disputed problems between states, and we support this path.

We take the view that in this spirit it is necessary to make even more energetic efforts toward solving the conflict in the Middle East through negotiations, toward the establishment of a general and permanent peace based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied as a result of the 1967 war, toward solving the question of the Palestinian people, including the setting up of their own independent states, and toward ensuring the independence and territorial sovereignty of all states in this region.

In this spirit, Romania takes the view that it is necessary to increase efforts to convene an international conference under the auspices and with the participation of the United Nations organization which would be attended by all countries involved, including the PLO, the legal representative of the Palestinian people, and also by both cochairmen of the Geneva conference, the Soviet Union and the United States of America.

We actively support the fight of nations against any form of colonialist and neocolonialist supremacy, racist policy and the policy of apartheid, and for the exercise of the sacred right of all nations for a free and independent existence. In this spirit, we are fighting for the elimination of the division of the world into rich and poor which is the consequence of long colonial exploitation. We support the fight against backwardness in development which still involves a large proportion of mankind, and for the implementation of a new international economic order which would ensure the speedier development of backward nations and world economic stability.

The solution of complex problems in the world today necessitates a broad democratization of international relations, a growth of the role of the United Nations organization and of other world organizations, and ensuring an equal participation of all states in efforts to guarantee peace, cooperation and detente.

Our party, proceeding from the decisive role of progressive forces in the developments of international life and in ensuring progress and peace, develops cooperation and solidarity with all communist and workers' parties, strengthens joint steps with socialist and social democratic parties, democratic and progressive parties in new independent states, with the national liberation movement and with progressive anti-imperialist forces in the whole world in the struggle for the defense of freedom and the independence of nations, for detente and peace and for a better and more equitable world.

Romania is determined, alongside socialist countries and progressive and anti-imperialist forces of the whole world, to contribute to the cause of peace and detente, cooperation and independence of nations in the future, too.

Dear Comrade Husak, dear comrades and friends!

I would like once again in conclusion to express my conviction that the visit we are making to your country, the talks which we have carried out and the statement and the agreements we have signed will mean a new and important stage in strengthening friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and nations.

In a short while we will leave Czechoslovak territory and take away with us the best impressions of the work and successes of your people. I would like once again to express to you and all the Czechoslovak people the feelings of friendship and solidarity of the Romanian people and the wishes for fresh successes in the construction of socialism and the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress. [applause]

Long live the traditional friendship and all around cooperation between our parties, countries and nations! [applause]

Long live the CPCZ and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic! [applause]

Long live the unity and cooperation of all socialist countries, communist and workers' parties, all democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist forces! [applause]

May peace and cooperation in the whole world be victorious! [applause]

JOINT STATEMENT WITH ROMANIA SIGNED; VISIT ENDS

Final Talks Held

LD211242 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] The final talks between the delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and the delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic headed by Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, were held today in Prague Castle.

Following the talks, the highest party and state representatives of the two countries--Gustav Husak and Nicolae Ceausescu--signed a joint declaration on the further development of fraternal friendship and all around cooperation between the CPCZ and the Romanian Communist Party and between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Romanian Socialist Republic. A program agreement on the basic directions of the development of the economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Romanian Socialist Republic was also signed.

Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier, and Ion Patan, deputy Romanian premier, signed an agreement between the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Government of the Romanian Socialist Republic on the exchange of goods and payments for 1981-85.

[Prague Domestic Service in Czech at 1630 GMT on 21 May broadcasts a report on the final session of talks in Prague between Gustav Husak and Nicolae Ceausescu, which carries the following additional material at the end of the first paragraph: "Comrades Lubomir Strougal, Milos Jakes, Rudolf Rohlicek, Bohuslav Chnoupek, Vratislav Vajnar and Lumir Hanak were also present on the Czechoslovak side. The Romanian delegation also included Comrades Gherghe Oprea, Ion Patan, Petru Enache, Stefan Andrei, Miu Dobrescu and Ionel Diaconescu."]

'Joint Statement' Reported

LD212316 Prague CTK in English 1546 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Prague, 21 May (CETEKA)--Czechoslovakia and Romania, together with the other socialist countries, are resolutely opposed to all attempts to undermine international detente and impede development of cooperation between states, they said in a joint statement signed here Thursday.

The document, on the further development of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the communist parties of Czechoslovakia and Romania and the two countries, proceeds from the results of talks between the party and state delegations headed by Gustav Husak and Nicolae Ceausescu, respectively, here in the last three days.

It said that the two countries are striving for all states to combine their efforts in order to halt the escalation of tension and further develop the policy of detente and peaceful cooperation.

They are determined to strive, together with the other Warsaw Treaty member states, other socialist countries, all peace-loving states and democratic and progressive forces of the world to put into life the proposals contained in the documents adopted by the Warsaw Treaty member states in Warsaw and Moscow last year.

Both countries pay special attention to the strengthening of friendship, solidarity and cooperation with the other socialist countries, the statement added.

They re-affirm their resolve to continue promoting relations with these countries in all spheres, in the interest of expanding mutually advantageous cooperation and assistance. They are determined to do everything to constantly deepen and extend relations and strengthen the unity and cohesion between the socialist countries, on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and internationalist solidarity and equality. Their cooperation in the international field is a significant contribution to the creation of new relations in Europe and the world. This is of special importance at a time when an ever greater number of nations are opting for the new social order.

Czechoslovakia and Romania re-iterate their policy of constantly expanding cooperation with states which have gained independence, with the developing and non-aligned countries. They also favour broadening of relations with the advanced capitalist states in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, being convinced that a firm basis of such relations between states is consistent respect for the principles of independence, national sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity, inviolability of borders, renunciation of force, the right of each nation to freely choose and develop its political, economic and social system without any external interference.

Gustav Husak and Nicolae Ceausescu re-iterated that immediate halting of the arms race and adoption of concrete disarmament measures, especially nuclear disarmament, is crucial to present-day international relations, and peace, security and the progress of mankind depend on the solution of this issue.

Both sides re-affirmed their support to the Soviet disarmament proposals, especially in the nuclear field, which create a feasible base for talks and for achieving concrete substantial results in arms limitation and disarmament, on the basis of strict observance of the principles of unimpeded security of any country and while preserving military balance of forces at an ever lower level.

Both sides believe that the NATO decision concerning the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe increases the danger to peace on the continent, the very civilization and existence of European nations. They support the proposal of the Soviet Union for a moratorium on nuclear missile weapons in Europe and for the start of talks on halting the production and deployment of these weapons and for their reduction and gradual liquidation.

Czechoslovakia and Romania call for effective measures to become a landmark in the solution of problems of arms limitation and halting of feverish armament, not only on a European, but also global scale, and for implementation of concrete disarmament measures, especially nuclear disarmament.

In the course of the talks, the two delegations exchanged views on the main issues of the international communist and workers' movement. Gustav Husak and Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the international communist and workers' movement is constantly consolidating itself and swelling, and has ever bigger influence on the solution of serious international problems, the statement said.

The two sides emphasized as urgent in the present complicated international situation that all communist and workers' parties strive to mobilize and unite political and social forces, popular masses and the public opinion in the struggle against the policy of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and for peace, detente, disarmament, national independence and social progress.

The statement went on to say that the two sides are determined to expand and deepen their exchange of information and experience in socialist construction and foreign policy, and exchange of views on topical issues of the international communist and workers' movement.

They were satisfied with the results of the coordination of the 1981-1985 Czechoslovak and Romanian economic plans which are a good basis for the development of economic relations. The two countries' long-term trade agreement for the 1981-1985 period provides for further significant growth in goods exchange against the previous five-year plan period. The two sides stressed the increasing importance of cooperation and specialization in production for the development of economic relations and trade, the statement said.

Report on Talks

LD211708 Prague CTK in English 1534 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Prague, 21 May (CETEKA)--Gustav Husak and Nicolae Ceausescu held talks in a cordial atmosphere of confidence, friendship, mutual understanding and respect, says a report on the official friendly visit of the Romanian party and state delegation to Czechoslovakia May 19-21 released here Thursday.

The visit of the Romanian delegation, headed by General Secretary of the Communist Party and President Nicolae Ceausescu, took place at the invitation of Communist Party General Secretary and Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak, the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Government of Czechoslovakia.

The two delegations exchanged information on fulfilment of the conclusions of the 16th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party. They highly appreciated the significant successes attained by the Czechoslovak and Romanian peoples under the leadership of their communist parties in continuing to build the advanced socialist society in their countries.

Czechoslovak-Romanian relations and main directions of the further development of friendship and all-round cooperation between the two fraternal parties, states and their nations were reviewed during the talks.

Exchange of views took place on topical key issues of the international situation and the international communist and workers movement.

The heads of the Czechoslovak and Romanian party and state delegations voiced their satisfaction with the results of the visit and with the talks which were held in a comradely, cordial and friendly spirit and confirmed the basic agreement of views on most issues discussed.

They expressed the conviction that this meeting of the leading party and state representatives of both countries, the agreements signed and the conclusions from the talks will be another impulse for strengthening the friendship and promoting fraternal cooperation between the communist parties of Czechoslovakia and Romania and between the two countries, in the interest of strengthening the unity and coordination of the socialist countries and the international communist and workers movement and securing peace and social progress in the world.

Ceausescu, Delegation Departs

LD211252 Prague CTK in English 1200 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Prague, 21 May (CETEKA)--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president, ended today his official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia at the head of a party and state delegation, and left for home.

The delegation was seen off at Prague-Ruzyne Airport by Gustav Husak, Communist Party Central Committee General Secretary and Czechoslovak president, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, and other members of the party Central Committee Presidium.

Ceausescu Cables Thanks

LD211830 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 21 May 81

[Excerpt] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has sent Comrade Gustav Husak a greetings telegram from his aircraft after leaving the CSSR. He expressed thanks for the comradly receptior and hospitality extended to the Romanian party and state delegation during its visit in Czechoslovakia, and also expressed his conviction that the visit and the talks and their outcome would be a new, fresh impulse for the future expansion of relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the CPCZ, the Romanian Socialist Republic and the CSSR, and in the interests of the people of our countries and the cause of socialism, cooperation and world peace.

The telegram from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to Comrade Gustav Husak concludes: I take this opportunity to send you, personally, and all the communists and people of fraternal Czechoslovakia, cordial good wishes for good health and happiness, and many successes on the road to socialism and peace.

ADDITIONS TO CEAUSESCU DINNER SPEECH 19 MAY

The following additions to and rephrasing of the item entitled "Official Visit of Ceausescu, RCP Delegation" and subtitled "Ceausescu Dinner Speech" published in the 20 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page D5, were taken from RUDE PRAVO of 20 May, thus providing full text of the RUDE PRAVO version of the speech.

On page D5, third paragraph, line six, replace queried word "trust," with "esteem."

Same page, last paragraph, line two supply "net" for the indistinct word.

On page D6, second paragraph, line one make read: "We attribute extraordinary significance to perfecting overall...." (rephrasing)

Same page, second paragraph, line two, make read: "...class in society in broadly democratic forms, to the creation..." (adding words and removing parentheses).

Same paragraph, lines three and four, make read "... the participation of all social categories is...." (adding "all")

Same page, third paragraph, lines one and two make read: "We do everything to make the socialist society which we are building in Romania truly express the will and activities of the people so that it is built by the ..." (rephrasing)

Same paragraph, last sentence, change the word "welcome" to "significant."

Same page, fourth paragraph, line four, remove the parentheses from the queried word "strengthening."

Same paragraph, lines ten through thirteen, make read: "...life and resuming and continuing the policy of detente, cooperation and peace, lies--under the present conditions--in strengthening the united struggle by nations and revolutionary democratic and anti-imperialist forces, in their ever closer cooperation aimed at a constructive solution to the big problems facing our times." (rephrasing)

Same page, last paragraph, line six, make read: "... and nonaligned countries; in the spirit of peaceful coexistence we are implementing...." (adding colon and deleting word "and")

Same paragraph, lines ten through twelve make read: "...in internal affairs, and mutual advantages, nonuse of violence and the threat of violence; these are the only principles provided to us by life that are capable of ensuring the development of fruitful contacts between states, world cooperation, and world...." (deleting words in brackets and rephrasing]

Same paragraph, line fourteen make read: "...Madrid meeting which would lead to a...." (replacing "will" by "would")

Same paragraph, next-to-last line make read: "...conference on disarmament and on consolidating trust in Europe. to ...." (rephrasing)

On page D 7, first paragraph, line three, change "pressing" to "decisive."

Same paragraph, last three lines make read: "...solve all the complicated problems of our time. This requires the immediate participation of all nations under conditions of fully equal rights." (removing parentheses and rephrasing)

Same page, second paragraph, last two lines make read: "...cause, to the victory of the policy of detente...." (adding words)

Same page, last paragraph, line one, make read: "Gustav Husak, I trust [verim] that our exchange...." (replacing "know" by "trust" and adding vernacular)

Same page, last paragraph, after the last sentence, add the following concluding passage:

"With these thoughts, and with the conviction that this visit will be a significant new element in the development of Romanian-Czechoslovak cooperation, both on a bilateral and on an international scale, I would like to drink to:

"The prosperity and happiness of the Czechoslovak people! The constant development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples! The health of Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president! The health of you all!

"To peace and international cooperation!"

LENART RECEIVES HEAD OF SOVIET DOSAAF ORGANIZATION

LD220916 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0330 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Yesterday in Bratislava, Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received a delegation of the Soviet semi-military organization DOSAAF [All-Union Voluntary Society for the Promotion of the Army, Aviation and Navy], headed by the chairman of its Central Committee, thrice Hero of the USSR, Marshal Aleksandr Pokryshkin. In a friendly talk they spoke about the implementation of tasks connected with semi-military activities emerging from the conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 16th CPCZ Congress. They also appraised the all around cooperation between the two fraternal semi-military organizations.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH AUSTRIA SIGNED IN VIENNA

LD212058 Prague CTK in English 1805 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Vienna, 21 May (CETEKA)--The first joint session of the Czechoslovak-Austrian mixed commissions for trade, and for economic and industrial cooperation ended here Thrusday with the signing of a protocol by Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak and Josef Staribacher, Austrian minister of trade, commerce and industry. The mixed commissions evaluated the development of trade and cooperation, including cooperation on third markets, and considered the possibilities of its further deepening.

LEADERS ATTEND LOCAL PREELECTION MEETINGS

Indra Visits Ostrava

LD212136 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Federal Assembly, visited Roznov Pod Radhostem today as part of his working stay in the Ostrava Region where he is a candidate deputy to the Federal Assembly Chamber of Peoples.

In a discussion with CPCZ founding and prewar members, Comrade Indra thanked the comrades for their contribution to the process of revolutionary struggles for the demands of the working people in the time of the bourgeois republic, and for their part in the extremely dangerous antifascist resistance. He also praised their selfless work for the development of our socialist society. The participants recalled the 60-year history of our communist party and noted some tasks for the society as approved by the 16th party congress.

Korcak Address in Brno

LD212056 Prague CTK in English 1748 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Prague, 21 May (CETEKA)--"The ambitious course of the further construction of the advanced socialist society places high demands on the quality of management and the level of cadres. This also applies to the activity of representatives bodies and the work of all deputies," Josef Korcak stated at a pre-election meeting in Brno on Wednesday.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Czech premier added that the growth and performance of the administrative apparatus and too much paperwork are criticized many times. This is no simple problem since the growth of production, complex technology and organizational relations increase demands on administration in management. There is no correct decision-making nor just distribution without accurate and prompt taking of records. "However, there is no doubt that the growth of the apparatus is excessive. It does not correspond to real needs, nor does it help improve the quality of management," Josef Korcak stated.

He went on to say that Czechoslovakia, a country not rich in raw materials and having an extensive manufacturing industry, is greatly dependent on the development of the world economy.

"The influence of external conditions should not be underestimated, even though cooperation with the Soviet Union and membership in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance helps secure the stability and long-term outlook of our economy. However, it would be incorrect and unjust to blame external conditions for what depends on ourselves. The development of retail prices will also depend to a great extent on how we shall be able to improve work discipline, how we shall work and improve productivity of labour. The 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia stressed that we shall pursue a prices policy in harmony with a wages and social policy, in order to desirably influence the development of personal consumption and prevent squandering," Josef Korcak pointed out.

Lenart on Economy

LD211152 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, candidate deputy to the Chamber of Peoples of the Federal Assembly and candidate deputy to the Slovak National Council, took part in a preelection meeting in the research institute of welding in Bratislava today.

In his address to the electors, he spoke mainly about research work, the socialist way of life, protection of the environment and the standard of demands on the total productivity of the national economy. He emphasized the need for a radical change in economic thinking, in the utilization of raw materials, materials and energy, and in the formulation of innovative processes.

LEADERS, PARTY INDUSTRY SECRETARIES ATTEND MEETING

LD212130 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] A meeting of secretaries for industry of regional and city party committees in Prague and Bratislava was held in Prague today, under the chairmanship of Josef Kempny, members of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The participants in the meeting discussed aspects of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress in the area of socioeconomic policy.

Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, took part in the meeting.

In accordance with the resolution of the party Central Committee Presidium, the participants in the meeting discussed the results of the plan fulfillment this year, the tasks of implementing the directives concerning the elaboration of plans for the development of the CSSR national economy for 1982, and the preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Minister Vladimir Janza, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, explained these issues.

In the discussion, as well as in the addresses of Josef Kempny and Josef Haman, need was emphasized for united action by the state, the economic, party, trade union and other social bodies and organizations, for securing these significant tasks of the implementation of the economic policy adopted by the 16th CPCZ Congress.

BRIEFS

BORDER CROSSING RECONSTRUCTION--Because of reconstruction work, the passenger car and truck traffic at the Rozvadov border crossing point will be "considerably restricted" between 11 May and 31 July. The customs authorities recommend that motorists traveling to the FRG use the Folmava or Pomezi nad Ohri border crossing. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 May 81 p 2 AU]

SPRING FIELD WORK--Corn for grain in the South Moravia Region has been sown on more than 16,000 hectares, and also the sowing of corn for silage is almost finished there. In the North Moravia Region corn for silage still remains to be sown on about 23 percent of the planned area. In the Litomerice area (North Bohemia) corn for silage has been sown on more than 65 percent of the planned area thus far. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 May 81 pp 1, 2 AU] In the Central Bohemia Region last week, the planting of potatoes was ahead of schedule and the sowing of corn was nearly finished. In the South Moravia Region potatoes have already been planted, and the sowing of beets for fodder is nearing its end. In the East Slovakia Region, cereals have been sown on more than 82,000 hectares so far; legumes and corn for grain have been sown on 99 percent of the planned area and early potatoes on 95 percent. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 12 May 81 p 1 AU]

NUMBERS OF TELEPHONES--There are 3,169,000 telephones in the CSSR at present, with 162,000 would-be subscribers on the waiting list in the Czech Lands and 30,000 in Slovakia. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 13 May 81 p 1 AU]

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS ON OLSZOWSKI SPEECH

AU220933 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 May 81 pp 1,2

[ND report: "Comrade Olszowski in Torun's Elana Works"]

[Text] Warsaw (ND)--On Wednesday Marek Szymanski in an extensive TRYBUNA LUDU article deals with Stefan Olszowski's speech at the accountability and election meeting in Torun's Elana works on 16 May. At the opening of the discussion, four questions were posed to Stefan Olszowski: about his television speech, in which he termed Torun a place of spreading anarchy; about the Politburo's position on the events in Bydgoszcz; about the assessment of the situation in Poland by friendly countries, and about the nature of the program principles for the ninth party congress.

Concerning his statement about Torun, Stefan Olszowski stated that, in connection with attacks on the voivoda--who was new at that time--he objected to the fact that somebody should be discredited for having been a party official. Stefan Olszowski underscored that he still upholds that view. Broaching the Politburo's position on the events in Bydgoszcz, he stated that this position must be complemented by statements by Stanislaw Kania, Wojciech Jaruzelski and other Politburo members. "I would like to point out, however, that the organizing of strikes that involve the occupation of public buildings or attempts at occupying such buildings or organizing demonstrations during those events must be condemned. This has nothing to do with legality. If we want to seriously discuss legality, then it must be binding for both sides. I self-critically add to this that certainly errors in information policy were committed, particularly in the first few days."

Concerning the assessment of the situation in Poland by friendly countries he stated in part: "Great alarm is developing among our allies, but when proceeding from the situation prevailing in the world at large it is impossible not to accept several of the remarks addressed to us by fraternal parties and countries. This first and foremost applies to our alliance obligations, because Poland has been weakened. There is not even a shred of doubt about that. And it worries our friends. These are important problems.

"And the economic obligations? Since January this year we have not sold a single ton of coal to the USSR, while we are continuing to receive oil from the USSR. The situation is similar in other fields. We do not deliver any sulpur, but are receiving natural gas from the USSR. Other socialist countries are already beginning to balance deliveries: They are only delivering to us as much as the value of that which they are receiving from us. The USSR has not presented us with a balance of accounts thus far."

Broaching the discussion of the programmatic assumptions, Stefan Olszowski in part objected to an entirely negative assessment of the seventies. "After all, the first few years were years of great hopes. Basically, the misery only began at the first party conference when the investment volume was boosted by Z400 billion. This was the outcome of false anticipations, particularly by Comrade Edward Gierek and also by Comrade Piotr Jaroszwicz. I worked at the Foreign Ministry at that time and we warned of such a policy. We pointed out that some loan-givers such as, for example, the French Berliet firm are unreliable."

Stefan Olszowski expressed the conviction that there is no other way out of the current critical situation but the way of economic reform. He pointed out that this year a 14 percent decrease in national income is threatened.

He also referred to some KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] members, and to some Solidarity representatives influenced by them, who uphold adventurous positions and are acting against the state.

COMMENTATOR REPORTS ON WARSAW BOOK EXHIBITION

LD212010 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1505 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Here is a commentary by Klaus Franke from Warsaw. An exhibition at the Warsaw Technical College recently showed that the antisocialist forces in Poland are becoming increasingly impudent. Books and literature shown in this exhibition were of a clearly antisocialist nature and were eventually auctioned.

And the whole thing was called: All-Polish Exhibition of Independent Publishers. However, behind this harmless sounding title lurked the joint forces of anticommunist and anti-Soviet brochures and periodicals, combining within approximately 40 showcases the names of the counterrevolution's most notorious contemporary ideologists. The spectrum of authors published illegally in Poland in the last few years, whose common highest maxim is their hatred of socialism, enmity toward the Soviet Union and the revolutionary workers' movement, ranged from Milovan Djilas to Zbigniew Brzezinski, from [name indistinct] to Aleksandr Solzhenitzyn, Leszek Moczulski and Adam Michnik. And Andrey Amalrik and Leszek Kolakowski, acting against Poland from Great Britain, naturally had to be among this illustrious collection. Organically linked to this exhibition by these opponents of communists was a series of Solidarity publications most of which were, to begin with, issued by the same illegal publishers. Anti-Soviet political caricatures completed the exhibits, and information leaflets by the counterrevolutionary grouping [word indistinct] Social Self-Defense Committee rounded off this provocative presentation by the antisocialist Polish opposition and their pioneers.

What is the objective of this public presentation of antisocialist, insulting literature in the building of the polytechnic, the same building in which the first PZPR party congress took place in 1948? What did the organizers of this exhibition have in mind? Did they merely want to chart the work of these allegedly independent underground Publishers? And incidentally, "independent" is not as straightforward a term as it sounds. After all, someone has to provide the money for printing presses, paper and the typesetters. Clear limits were also set for the choice of titles and authors, for virtually only anti-Soviet and anticommunist ideologists were exhibited. Or did the future academicians of the technical college perhaps intend to thus document the ways and means which are being used to gain a certain readership for the leaders of the overt or covert counterrevolution in a socialist country, for the ideological softening-up process, and try and make their theses socially acceptable?

I do not believe that this was their intention, a view shared by the large majority of visitors to the exhibition. The purpose of the exercise seems to have been to demonstrate how far ideological counterrevolution may publicly surface in Poland with impunity, and it (?does not shrink) from slandering the USSR and the socialist community, the ideas of socialism and communism, in order to (?gain its next) insidious objectives and endeavors.

LEADERS AT FRG RECEPTION ON CONSTITUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD212102 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1704 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 21 May (ADN)--Klaus Boelling, the head of the FRG's permanent mission in the GDR, gave a reception in Berlin on Thursday on the occasion of the anniversary of the promulgation of the FRG Constitution.

Among those present were Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Werner Jarowinsky, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the State Council; Heinz Kuhrig, member of the Presidium of the Council of Ministers; Michael Kohl, deputy foreign minister; and other GDR public figures. Heads of diplomatic missions accredited in the GDR were also present.

ADN ATTACKS ARREST OF GDR CITIZEN VISITING FRG

LD212008 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1915 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 21 May (ADN)--GDR citizen Helmut Brosch from Hochkirch, Dresden Bezirk, 71 years old, was arrested on trumped-up charges during a stopover in Coburg on 1 May 1981. Without producing an arrest warrant the officers ransacked his personal baggage in the rudest possible manner, irreparably damaged his suitcase and damaged personal presents intended for his relations. This old-age pensioner, during constant questioning lasting 1 hour, was asked about persons living in the GDR. Finally, he was threatened with a 3 to 4 year prison sentence.

His lawful request to be allowed to contact the GDR Permanent Mission in Bonn was rejected. As a result of the unfounded charges, massive threats and brutal treatment, the GDR citizen suffered several heart attacks and had to be taken to the intensive care unit of Coburg regional hospital. He was not informed about telephone calls made by his wife inquiring after his state of health. On 15 May 1981 Helmut Brosch was taken from the hospital and subjected again to interrogation and sharp questioning.

The GDR Permanent Mission in Bonn lodged an immediate strong protest with the FRG Chancellor's Office about the unfounded detention and inhumane treatment of the GDR citizen. Only then was Helmut Brosch released and allowed to return to the GDR, where on account of his state of health, seriously affected by the treatment received in the FRG, he had to be taken immediately to the Bautzen Kreis hospital.

The incidents concerning GDR citizen Helmut Brosch confirm again the increasing juridical insecurity of GDR citizens who travel to the FRG.

FRG CITIZEN VIOLATES GDR BORDER 19 MAY

DW211155 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1757 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] A male coming from Berlin-West yesterday violated the GDR state border in the city precinct of Berlin-Central. The person was arrested. He was not in the possession of identification documents. According to his own statements, the person is FRG citizen Norbert Lueders. The responsible GDR organs are looking into the identity of the person and the circumstances of the border violation.

ARMY LEADERS MEET WITH SOVIET GENERAL YEPISHEV

AU211415 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 May 81 p 2

[ADN report "Conference of Leading National People's Army Cadres at GDR Defense Ministry: Party Congress Decisions Deliberated on; Speeches by Egon Krenz and Army General Yepishev"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The tasks related to creatively implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress were central to a 2-day conference of leading generals, admirals and officers of the National People's Army (NVA), the Border Troops and the GDR's Civil Defense at the National Defense Ministry.

The chiefs, commanders, staff and political offices were addressed by Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council and candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Army Gen Aleksey Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy; Guenter Sieber, head of the SED Central Committee Department for International Relations; and by Prof Dr Econ Manfred Herold; first prorector of the Karl Marx party college at the SED Central Committee.

Egon Krenz reported about the responsibility of youth and how it was proving its worth in further fashioning the developed socialist society, and about the preparations for the 11th youth parliament. The young generation has understood the call addressed to it by the 10th party congress and is applying all its strength to the strengthening and safe protection of socialism, he said. On all fronts of the class struggle youth is proving its worth as a loyal helper and combat reserve of the SED, he underscored. The preparations of youth for the 11th parliament and the people's elections are marked by the aspirations to assimilate the future-oriented ideas of the 10th party congress as well as the party's strategy and tactics and to act in a class-conscious way in any situation.

Army General Yepishev explained problems of communist building in the USSR and of its military protection after the 26th CPSU Congress, as well as the internationalist mission of the Soviet Army and Navy. He stated that it was the main task of the Soviet Armed Forces, in close comradeship in arms and class with the other fraternal armies, to reliably protect the gains of socialism and communism against imperialist plots and to safeguard the required external conditions for a successful implementation of the policy aimed at the people's well-being and at securing peace. The USSR and the states allied with it today possess all that is needed to repel any aggressor and to safeguard the peaceful work and security of the peoples of the socialist community.

FISCHER SPEAKS AT DINNER FOR AFRICAN MISSIONS

LD211052 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1707 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 20 May (ADN)--To mark the 18th anniversay of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer today gave a dinner for the heads of mission of African states and representatives of African liberation organizations in the GDR.

He told them that, as a socialist state, the GDR is among the closest companions of African states on their way to a new future. All attempts to take the Namibia question out of the United Nations and to secure a new colonialist solution by upgrading the facist puppets in Windhoek must be virogously rejected. He affirmed the GDR's unshakable solidarity with the Namibian people and their sole legitimate representative, SWAPO, and for the struggle of the African National Congress and all South African patriots against the apartheid regime; the GDR will continue to expand its fruitful and trusting relations with African states for mutual benefit in the interest of peace.

On behalf of the African ambassadors, the ambassador of socialist Ethiopia, Berhanu Jember, praised the GDR's contribution to the strengthening of world peace, mutual understanding and friendly relations between the nations of the world, particularly the nations of Africa. He denounced the racist regime in Pretoria and its policy toward Namibia, which defies all OAU and UN resolutions. All recent international conferences, including the latest meeting of the OAU Council of Ministers, had reemphasized that resolution 435 of the UN Security Council is the only basis for solving the Namibia problem, he said with reference to the remarks of the GDR foreign minister.

HONECKER GREETS SOUTH AFRICA SANCTIONS CONFERENCE

AU211158 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 May 81 pp 1-2

[Erich Honecker message to Paris Conference for Sanctions Against South Africa]

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following message to the International Conference for Sanctions Against South Africa that begins in Paris today:

I convey cordial greetings to the participants in the International Conference for Sanctions Against South Africa.

The conference is of extraordinary importance for the liberation of the peoples in the south of Africa from racist terror and illegal occupation and for implementing the right to self-determination. It is necessary to put an end to the massive violation of human rights by the apartheid regime of the Republic of South Africa as well as to its policy of aggression against its neighbor countries.

The GDR resolutely condemns the policy of economic, political and military collaboration with the racist regime in South Africa. The collaboration with the apartheid regime not only disregards human dignity, it also jeopardizes peace and international security. In full agreement with the UN Charter the GDR supports the justified struggle of the peoples against the last stronghold of colonialism, racism and the apartheid policy in Africa.

The people's striving for freedom is the most just cause in the world. Any attempt to slander the struggle for national independence and social progress as terrorism must be emphatically rejected.

The people and Government of the GDR continue to stand firmly and reliably at the side of the peoples and liberation organizations of South Africa and Namibia.

May your consultations contribute to the triumph of human rights and peace in the south of Africa. In this spirit I wish the conference much success.

MUECKENBERGER: NATO DECISION 'DECEPTIVE MANEUVER'

LD151518 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Erich Mueckenberger, president of the Society for German-Soviet Friendship [DSF] has said that the Soviet peace program proves that the [words indistinct] to promote the progress of political and military detente. The member of the SED Central Committee Politburo made this statement at the beginning of an expanded meeting of the SDF Central Executive in Berlin this morning. He said that the USSR's proposals have met with a millionfold positive response, even in bourgeois and social-democratic parties. However, as recent meetings have shown, NATO continues its arms drive and confrontation course. The so-called twin decision with its two aims is, in fact, nothing but a deceptive maneuver.

Anyone who provokes a nuclear war of destruction (?forfeits the right) to utter such words as peace and humanity. Erich Mueckenberger said that for communists the right to life is and remains the first human right, and thus they are struggling against the threat to peace.

HAGER ADDRESSES ELECTION MEETING AT OPTICAL WORKS

LD212050 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1642 GMT 21 May 81

[Excerpt] Berlin, 21 May (ADN)--During the electoral term now ending, the most successful 5-year period in the GDR's history, the democratically elected deputies have lived up to their promises.

The course of unifying economic and social policy and safeguarding peace, as laid down in the election appeal 5 years ago, has been successfully implemented. This was stressed by People's Chamber candidate Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, in the course of election talks at the Carl Zeiss Jena combine.

After a tour of the optical enterprise with its 4,000 workers Hager said: "Seen through the clear lenses of our policy we see a peaceful, happy life in our country. For this we shall continue to fight just as the election appeal of the National Front says. The greater the number of citizens supporting this policy for the good of our people, the stronger the cause of peace will be."

At an election meeting attended by over 200 teachers and members of the standing committees of the Bezirk assembly, People's Chamber candidate Margot Honecker, GDR minister of education, spoke of the importance of education as a factor of greater performance. She said that the communist education of youth is of importance for society as a whole.

SED'S HOFFMANN VISITS HALLE CHEMICAL COMBINE

LD211114 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1644 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Halle, 20 May (ADN) GDR Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Politburo, and senior members of the Defense Ministry, today visited the Bitterfeld chemical combine in Halle Bezirk. In cordial conversations, the minister praised the great initiatives and performance of the working people and soldiers in the day-to-day implementation of the ambitious targets set by the 10th SED Congress.

He said: "In view of the sharpening situation in the international class struggle, we military men note with special satisfaction the fine production record of an enterprise which is doing much for the all-round strengthening of the GDR and of socialism." The fact that Pioneers of the National People's Army are proving themselves alongside the chemical workers, taking first place in socialist competition and doing work worth dozens of millions of marks demonstrates the unity of the people and army, the economy and national defense.

The GDR's Armed Forces, alongside the glorious Soviet Army and other fraternal armies, will continue to do everything required so that the working people in the socialist community can always live and work in peace.

PEACE COUNCIL HOLDS MEETING IN BERLIN 11 MAY

AU141234 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 May 81 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND)--On Monday at a plenary meeting in Berlin the GDR Peace Council discussed current tasks which result from the decisions of the 10th SED Congress for the struggle for disarmament and detente. In his report, Guenther Drefahl, president of the GDR Peace Council, expressed the full approval of the general line of the SED to do everything for the benefit of the people and to secure peace.

The meeting was attended by representatives of all parties and mass organizations united in the National Front as well as by delegates and guests from various fields of social life, including a representative from the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR. In the discussion numerous speakers expressed their determination to further strengthen the GDR, which, at the same time, is a decisive contribution to the struggle for peace.

Representatives of national movements from nine countries and from West Berlin were welcomed as guests.

In their addresses they expressed their deep concern about the intensified arms race threatening mankind and in particular about the dangers resulting from the NATO missiles decision.

ACTIVITIES AT SEW CONGRESS REPORTED

Report on Speeches

LD181134 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1627 GMT 18 May 81

[By ADN correspondents Gerhard Goetze and Heinz Pfannschmidt]

[Text] West Berlin, 17 May (ADN)--With the election of the leading bodies of the party, the Sixth SEW Congress ended on Sunday afternoon after 3 days of discussions. Horst Schmitt was reelected party chairman. His two deputies, Dietmar Ahrens and Inge Kopp were confirmed in their posts.

Without dissention the 605 elected representatives of the West Berlin communists decided on the political platform "The SEW and the Demands of the Eighties as well as "Fundamental Principles and Aims of the SEW." Horst Schmitt judged both documents to be "a reliable compass and clear direction for action on the road ahead in the struggle for peace, for democracy, for social progress" in his closing remarks which were received with great applause. The report of the party executive to the party congress was made into a resolution.

Horst Schmitt said that the party congress had again proven the unity and solidarity of the SEW as well as its firm international position. He stressed: "We will now fight even more determinedly for the strengthening and consolidation of the alliance of those working for peace in our city. Therefore, we say a decisive no to all attempts to make West Berlin part of NATO policy. We are working determinedly to deepen international detente and especially for good relations with our socialist environment, with the GDR."

An impressive manifestation of proletarian internationalism was the appearance of speakers from the 16 delegations of fraternal parties taking part in the party congress. Receiving great applause was the greetings of the SED, its Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker, presented by Alfred Neumann, member of the Central Committee Politburo. The guests honored the victims of fascism with a wreath-laying ceremony at the Ploetzensee memorial on Sunday afternoon.

The political platform says: "The SEW, as a socialist party, sees its fundamental task in the Eighties as making sure that peace is served from West Berlin and that the social and democratic workers' and people's rights, which are threatened by big business and its political representatives, are protected and extended." The SEW emphatically supports broad democratic alliances in the city, and emphasized: "The more democrats put aside what separates them and come together in alliances, the more realistic is the chance that peace will become more secure in the eighties."

In the interest of peace and a good future for West Berlin "The SEW energetically supports a strict adherence to the Quadripartite Agreement on Berlin as well as the treaties and agreements with the GDR which are so important for the abilitty of the city to exist. The SEW is against all attempts to undermine the Quadripartite Agreement and to break its central clauses, according to which West Berlin is not a part of the FRG and cannot be governed by it."

In the resolution on the "Fundamental Principles and Aims of the SEW" the party called itself the "revolutionary workers' party of West Berlin" which is working for "social and democratic progress, for peace, freedom and socialism against capitalist exploitation and suppression."

It further emphasized: "The SEW is part of the international communist and workers' movement and untiringly defends the unity and solidarity of the communist world movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism.

"It is especially connected with Lenin's party--The CPSU--and with the SED. The SEW stands firmly for proletarian internationalism and defends its principles."

At the party congress 28 delegates reported on their experiences of SEW political work among the people in factories, institutions and residential areas. They proved that success in bringing about improvements in elementary living standards of the people in the city were achieved whenever joint action was possible despite ideological and political differences.

Like many other speakers, Hans Apel, the teacher hit by the job denial, warned of the consequences of the NATO arms drive policy. In West Berlin the anticommunist persecution of the younger generation should finally cease. A member of the party executive, Erich Ziegler, and Delegate Klaus-Joerg Feldnick supported the demand for a ban on all neo-Nazi organizations in the city. Guest speaker Hassan Kesim, the brother of the Turkish democrat, Celatin Kesmin, who was murdered in broad daylight by Turkish fascists, said that the SEW was the only party in the city which consistently represented the interests of the foreign workers and their families.

Several delegates said that the workers' and their trade unions' fight against social dismantlement, mass lay-offs, short time working and factory closures had become stronger.

Alfred Neumann strongly exphasized in his speech on Saturday, which was received with great applause, that the SED and the GDR Government fully supported the Soviet peace initiatives. He stressed the readiness of the GDR for talks with the West Berlin Senat, which also required the goodwill of the other side. He stressed further that in the GDR, socialism was progressing well because under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist party the working class together with the cooperative peasants and the intelligentsia held political power firmly in their hands "and would let no one interfere with them."

The leader of the CPSU Central Committee delegation and first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party, August Voss, emphasized that the Soviet Union had established a comprehensive and concrete peace program for the eighties in contrast to the imperialist arms race policy. He praised the consistent action of the West Berlin communists for the interests of the working people in the city.

Hermann Gautier, deputy chairman of the DKP, said the most important task of the communits is to prevent the realization of the fateful Brussels missile decision.

SED Greetings Message

LD151722 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0158 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 15 May (ADN)--In a greetings message to the Sixth SEW Congress, the SED Central Committee paid tribute to the consistent work of the SEW for peace and detente. The letter, which is signed by Erich Honecker, SED general secretary, states: "You are always guided by the fact that West Berlin can only have a good future in peace. You consistently support the strict observance of the Quadripartite Agreement and oppose all attempts to undermine it and to subordinate West Berlin to NATO policy."

The SED has particularly high regard for "the steadfastness which you oppose the anti-communist campaign, spreading the truth about real socialism and working for normal relations between West Berlin and its socialist environment, the GDR."

The greetings message also states: "At a time in which joint actions by communists and all peace-loving forces in the world for peace, detente and disarmament are acquiring added significance, we reaffirm our determination to always play our part in the further consolidation of the proven fighting alliance of our parties. As in the past, in the future you will also find the GDR communists at your side in the spirit of proletarian solidarity."

BCP Delegate's Address

AU162006 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] During the second day of the Sixth SEW Congress in West Berlin, Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee secretary, conveyed greetings to the congress on behalf of the Bulgarian communists. We are happy at having the opportunity to attend the Sixth SEW Congress in West Berlin with which our party is linked in close and traditional cooperation based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, Chudomir Aleksandrov said. Your congress is being held at a period when the most reactionary forces of imperialism are desperately making efforts, contrary to the interests and will of the peoples, to counterattack by developing a rabid arms race campaign and intensifying ideological and other subversive activity.

Our party is aware of the danger of attempts at a total offensive against the socialist world and particularly against the Soviet Union, threatening the peaceful coexistence among countries with different social system and also world peace, the BCP representative continued further. The most correct path toward peaceful development in the world is included in the peace program, which has been further developed and updated by the 26th CPSU Congress and which the Bulgarian people have accepted as a program of their own.

Chudomir Aleksandrov briefly acquainted the delegates to the congress with some of the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress pointing out that the (?programs set by the congress) are assigning qualitative new tasks of developing individual branches of Bulgaria's economy. The relations of our country with West Berlin, he said, are being built on the principles of the Quadripartite Agreement. That is why we are supporting (?the SEW) in developing the business and political relations of West Berlin with the socialist countries by strictly observing the spirit and text of that agreement.

In conclusion, Chudomir Aleksandrov expressed on behalf of the BCP and of all Bulgarian communists, to the delegates of the Sixth SEW Congress in West Berlin wishes for successful work in fulfilling the congress decisions.

SOCIALIST CULTURE MINISTERS MEET IN BERLIN

LD151052 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1645 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 14 May (ADN)--A meeting of the culture ministers of the socialist countries took place in Berlin on Wednesday and Thursday. It was attended by Lyudmila Todorova Zhivkova, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Committee for Culture, Nguyen Van Hieu, minister of culture and information of the SRV; Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, GDR minister of culture; Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of culture of the Republic of Cuba; Ounheuane Phounsavath, acting minister of information, propaganda, culture and tourism of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; Dondogiyn Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic: Suzana Gadea, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Petr Nilovich Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politubro and minister of culture of the USSR; Dr Imre Pozsgay, minister of culture and education of the Hungarian People's Republic, Dr Milan Klusak, minister of culture of the Czech Socialist Republic, and Miroslav Valek, member of the CPSL Central Committee Politburo and Slovak minister of culture.

Relevant questions of cooperation in the cultural-political sphere were discussed.

Prof Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, had talks with the ministers and conveyed to them cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee.

PZPR PROGRAMMATIC ASSUMPTIONS ON PRESENT CRISIS

LD200817 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 May 81 pp 3-4

["Summary" of "Programmatic Assumptions for Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress"]

[Text] For the first time in its history the PZPR is preparing for an extraordinary congress. The outlining of the party's program for the development of socialist democracy, consolidation of the PZPR's leading role in socialist building and the country's socioeconomic stabilization will be the main objective of the ninth congress. The direction of the socialist fatherland's further development will depend on the resolutions which the congress adopts. The main problem is to ensure that the party, together with all the nation's patriotic forces, extricates the country from the present crisis.

I. Origin and Nature of the Crisis

The deep crisis which has developed in the course of recent years became clearly apparent in August 1980 and revealed itself through bitter criticisms which had long been developing within the party and which were expressed especially strongly during the discussion which preceded the eighth congress. However, these criticisms were ignored. It was only a mass protest by the working class employed in big industry that led to the initiative of a transformation process.

The 1980 crisis had been developing over many years. In the seventies, especially during the first 5 years, some real progress was achieved in many spheres of economic and social life. However, it was achieved in a way which affected the economic balance increasingly deeply and at an increasingly high cost in social terms. Toward the end of the seventies, all this led to recession and collapse.

Many profound disturbances were undoubtedly a result of ineffective control over development processes by some arbitrarily selected economic managements, especially at the top level. In some cases, the way in which decisions were made was really unpardonable. Various departmental and regional pressure groups and individual schemes exerted a decisive influence on decisionmaking.

The party leadership was opposed to any political reforms which would have extended the scope of socialist democracy. Democratic consultation served as a screen for ossification and autocracy. Curtailment of intraparty democracy, reduction in the participation of nonparty people, the executive apparatus' increasing domination, limitation of the functions of representative bodies and an unsound personnel policy showed a lack of principle and a loss of ideological direction. Public control over the authorities' activities in general and the government organs activities in particular withered. Deviations from Marxist-Leninist principles started to occur increasingly frequently and objective principles of socialist development were ignored. The principle of openness in party life was not observed.

In the second half of the seventies, the gap between the economic policy actually pursued and the prerequisites for an improvement in living conditions widened. The national economy became greatly overburdened with investments and an incorrect inner structure of these investments led to a huge financial commitment coupled with an insufficiently effective investment process. At the same time, investments indispensable from the viewpoint of the proclaimed hierarchy of social objectives were being developed inadequately. The country incurred debts exceeding all acceptable norms, which mortgaged the future and, consequently, led to a restriction of our freedom of action in the political sphere. A considerable proportion of the credits obtained was used incorrectly. Mistakes made in connection with the implementation of agricultural policy also played a considerable role. Furthermore, some external factors beyond our control contributed greatly to the development of the crisis.

An increasing number of social contradictions appeared, inter alia, between socialist moral principles and the fact that they were often violated in practice at various levels of authority and in many social circles, between the thesis proclaiming the working class' leading role and the actual decrease in its influence in social and economic life, between an officially proclaimed concept of social justice and a rapidly widening gap between wages and incomes, and between the way in which reality was portrayed by the mass information media on the one hand and the real situation and the community's feelings on the other. Social discontent developed against this background. Opposition gained strength and the authority of the government was badly undermined.

In June 1976, strong opposition emerged to a plan for an increase in the prices of many goods which was inadequately prepared, was not based on any genuine social consultations and did not provide for any fair compensation. The leadership failed to draw any conclusions from these events and to take any real steps with a view to improving the way in which the economy and the state functioned. Nor did it make any changes in the government team, especially with respect to the function of prime minister, as party activists demanded. The fact that the proposals put forward prior to the eighth congress were disregarded increased the leadership's isolation from activists and the entire party.

The activities of groups attacking the structural foundations of People's Poland and its international alliances greatly increased on the wave of increasing public discontent. However, the party leadership disregarded the increasing danger from that direction. We firmly repudiate the thesis that those groups took the lead in the protest in which the working class and the working people as a whole have been engaged. However, opponents of socialism have been seeking to take over the leadership of some trade union organizational cells and also to promote a course of activities contrary to our structural principles in some other social circles.

There were also some structural reasons for deviations from socialist principles. Ever since a change occurred in the Polish Workers' Party's policy in the summer of 1948 and was made even more apparent in 1949, the structural system has been hindered by distortions which have never been completely overcome, especially a paresis of intraparty and national democracy, an overgrowth of bureaucratic centralism and a lack of party control over its leadership. These distortions were completely corrected neither in 1956 nor in 1971. It is also necessary to elucidate the reasons for and the nature of the serious disturbances in social life which occurred in 1968 and 1976. These disturbances represented some alarming symptoms of the developing crisis. However, the proper conclusions were not drawn from them at that time.

In view of the workers' protest in the summer of 1980, the majority of party members firmly declared themselves in favor of doing away with distortions and of resolving the crisis by political means. A policy for a socialist renewal of public life was outlined at the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Central Committee Plenums. The party is firmly in favor of the implementation of the August-September agreements. In order to ensure a socialist renewal it is necessary to fight against the activities of enemies of the party and socialism, repulse attacks against People's Poland's constitutional law and order and fight against conservative trends and bureaucratic obstacles. Any rashly taken strike action is bound to create social tensions which enemies of socialism will seek to exploit for counterrevolutionary purposes. Their objective is to destabilize the socialist state and create diarchy.

A political course of renewal was determined in the resolutions adopted at consecutive Central Committee plenums. Its essential objective is to restore the fundamental values of socialism and to strive to ensure a development of socialist democracy coupled with respect for law and consolidation of social discipline.

In accordance with public demand, activities aimed at ensuring renewal are being pursued simultaneously with steps aimed at bringing to account the people responsible for distortions and mistakes. More than two-thirds of the members of the Politburo elected after the eighth congress have either been dismissed or have resigned. Considerable changes have occurred in the membership of the Central Committee and other party organizations. The party is getting rid of members unworthy of the name of PZPR member. The ninth congress will determine who is guilty. And the period preceding it must be fully utilized to bring to account more rapidly both people responsible for political errors and people who have violated the principles of socialist morality and legality. At the same time, any slanders and attacks aimed at selfless and honest people who perform their duties satisfactorily must be firmly resisted.

It must be emphasized that the distortions which occurred in the seventies and their consequences do not indicate any crisis of the socialist system's principles and values but have been a result of their disregard and violation. The profound crisis which we are experiencing cannot conceal the truth that the party has among its achievements a correct concept of national and social liberation, which has been confirmed by history, and some lasting successes in the sphere of socialist building. Even though the nation feels that these achievements lag behind its social expectations and needs, as a result of 36 years of socialist transformations a great material and spiritual potential has been created whose correct utilization will be a prerequisite for overcoming our difficulties and ensuring a bright future for the nation.

II. Party of the Working Class and the Nation--Party of Socialist Renewal

In order to ensure that the PZPR is equal to its leading role in the community, we must make it a party based on a democratic inner life, serving the working class and the nation, acting openly and constantly submitting to control by the working class and the working people, a party of morally unstained people which fulfills its members' desires and ensures that they enjoy all their statutory rights. The party has been reconsidering in a critical spirit its methods of performing its political role as the nation's leader. In order to be able to perform this role the party must, above all, establish closer links with the community and cooperate as a partner with the ZSL, the SD and self-governing organizations of the working people and consolidate the alliance of common sense, good will and joint responsibility for Poland.

From a thus conceived party political leadership some consequences ensue in the form of a redivision of tasks, powers and methods governing activities between the party and state organs as enshrined both in the party rules and in the general system of law.

Cadre policy should follow the principle that the best-qualified people should be appointed to posts in the state apparatus through representative bodies, irrespective of whether or not they are party members.

A consistent implementation of the principles of intraparty democracy is a prerequisite for the coherence of party ranks and the effectiveness of party activities.

There can be no going back to a style which implied ordering people about and telling them what to do and issuing a lot of directives and orders. The leadership must obtain information about the real state of affairs from the entire party and be inspired and stimulated by it. Party members must be able to freely express their views in all spheres of the party's inner life. Democratically adopted decisions must bind all party members.

It is imperative to introduce changes into the PZPR rules with respect to, inter alia, the determination of the rights and duties of elected echelons and organizations, including the determination of the prerogatives and duties of the Politburo, the Central Committee Secretariat and first secretary and appropriate regional organizations, and guarantees ensuring control over the leadership by party members and basic organizations.

They should also relate to the inclusion in the rules of clearly determined democratic principles concerning the selection of leaders and delegates, to the renewal and continuity of the party leadership, to the length of time for which officials can be elected, to the introduction of a general ban on the cumulation of important party, state and public functions and to the extension of the prerogatives of the Party Control Commission and the Auditing Commissions elected by congress and conferences.

Furthermore, they should ensure that party activities are mainly based on social activities and make it clear that the apparatus is to play a subordinate role in relation to elected echelons and basic party organizations and that the party leadership is duty-bound to submit periodical reports on its financial activities. Detailed plans have been included in the proposals for changes in the PZPR rules.

In some centers in the country proposals have been put forward aimed at ensuring direct cooperation among basic party organizations in enterprises, schools and institutions. Such cooperation should encourage exchanges of experiences and enrich party activities; it must not lead to a situation where the party's structure and cohesion are undermined.

Among fundamental prerequisites for correct party activities are a democratic style of work--this applies to the Central Committee, the Politburo and the Central Committee Secretariat--collective leadership and direct links with all activists, inter alia, through the recruitment of consultative teams from party organizations in big enterprises, paying attention to the views of basic organizations and being guided by them whenever any decisions are made. The activities of the main party organizations should be more widely publicized and their members' opinions, views and attitudes to specific problems should be generally known.

Power within the party should be concentrated in the hands of elected organizations.

The party apparatus at all levels should help to implement any resolution adopted by them. Employment in the party apparatus should be based on the principle that the people concerned should first be engaged in vocational work for at least 5 years before being granted temporary leave. There is a need for many more cadre workers in the apparatus.

Basic organizations are a source of party strength and provide a decisive sphere for its activities. They should express their views both on crucial problems relating to party policy and on problems arising in their own circles. Party members elected to official positions should inform their own party organizations about their work.

Development of criticism and self-criticism is of fundamental importance for the party. As a result of lack of criticism and self-criticism, especially in the higher echelons, the party has been deprived of one of the most important ways to expose its weaknesses and mistakes. We are faced with important tasks as far as improvement in the quality of the party rank and file is concerned. It is necessary to strictly observe the principle that all party members are to have similar rights and duties, while acknowledging the principle that the higher the position, the greater the responsibility.

As to theoretical activities--it is absolutely necessary to promote socialist ideas and values which are contained in Marxism-Leninism to a foremost place in the party's practical activities in order to overcome the present crisis which is not only of an economic and political but also of an ideological and moral nature.

Strengthening the role of ideology and intensifying the party's ideological life require reverting to the achievements of our native socialist thought, which was one of the first in Europe to establish the influence of Marxism within the workers' movement and creatively develop it on the basis of Polish experience gained during the fight for independence and socialism.

The ninth congress will adopt a resolution which, while referring to the achievements of all periods and trends in the history of the Polish workers' movement, will determine the ideological content of the ceremonies connected with a momentous anniversary of this century and will consolidate and enrich the consciousness of our party's origin. A Marxist-Leninist analysis both of history and of our own times is indispensable for correctly determining what is universal in Polish aspirations to socialism and merging it with what is specific in them, in order to achieve an organic whole.

Richness of ideological life in the party, freedom of research and discussion and the right to express and defend individual views, which we unanimously support, must not lead to any undermining of the ideological content of the party program.

The party, which accepts as members even working people who are believers and enables them to engage in political activities in accordance with the principles of its program, declares itself as a whole in favor of a scientific philosophy of life and pursues educational and teaching activities in this spirit.

The development in depth of patriotism and internationalism is the main objective of ideological and educational work. It is necessary to make the consolidation of historical education and the nation's self-knowledge a permanent element of that work.

We are faced with the urgent task of closing gaps and eliminating simplifications in the teaching of our history. This especially applies to our most recent history, which includes the entire history of People's Poland.

Consolidation of patriotic attitudes among the community should go hand in hand with development of consciousness of the existence of strong bonds between the interests of the Polish working class and the entire Polish nation and the interests of the working class in other countries, especially the interests of the peoples and states which belong to the socialist community. We should constantly promote consciousness of the fraternal bonds existing between the Polish nation and the Soviet Union, peoples belonging to the socialist community and all progressive forces.

Profound transformations in the system and process of public communications are needed to overcome the current crisis of confidence. The press, radio and television are faced with the task of providing reliable information, reflecting and shaping public opinion and participating in social control. It is necessary to continuously ensure that journalists have access to the information which they need and to devise effective guarantees with a view to ensuring that criticisms can be made and reactions to them can be appropriately voiced. Partnership relations between editors and the political authorities and also legal solutions--among other things, a new law dealing with control over publications and performances, which should abolish restrictions on discussions and criticisms, and the adoption of a press law--should serve this purpose.

The activities of all mass information media which are controlled by the party, the state, political parties and self-governing social and vocational organizations, whose methods of procedure differ, should be subordinated to the task of consolidating the socialist system as a whole.

The activities of the party press play an especially important role by promoting socialist concepts, performing a social service and confronting socialism's adversaries, bourgeois ideology and imperialist diversion. An important task devolves on PZPR members active in the Association of Polish Journalists.

In recent years, the material basis for the mass information media was not broadened as expected and the working conditions of journalists deteriorated. It is imperative to prepare and implement a plan for improvement in that sphere.

III. Developing Socialist Democracy and Self-Government and Consolidating the Rule of Law

Confidence between the community and the authorities can be restored and consolidated only if socialist democracy is developed.

Observance of its principles and consolidation of the state are processes closely connected with each other, since no state can be a really strong socialist state unless its program is accepted by the majority of the community. Important new legal regulations are aimed at broadening socialist democracy.

Trends denying the need to strengthen social discipline while socialist democracy is being developed, trends of an antisocialist nature and distortions of a technocratic and bureaucratic nature are dangerous and could lead to deformations. Any of them represents a serious threat to the renewal process. In order to be able to oppose them, it is necessary to accelerate the process of transformations within the party itself.

It is most important to ensure that the democratization process proceeds from a critical phase during which demands are formulated toward a phase of constructive activities. During the present period, our ability to benefit from democracy is being put to the test. New content and ways in which the party's leading role is implemented and state activities are carried out will also be put to a most important test.

The party appeals to all patriots to form and consolidate a front of joint responsibility for the development and defense of supreme national values. The PZPR has played the role which devolves on it by cooperating with allied parties. It treats believers with respect and is in favor of extending the sphere of cooperation between the state and the church for Poland's good. It is also in favor of extending similar cooperation to other churches. The National Unity Front [FJN] represents an important sphere for dialogue and cooperation in which various social forces can meet with a view to seeking solutions to both fundamental, national problems and regional problems. The development of NSZZ Solidarity on the basis of constitutional structural principles and in accordance with the trade union's rules has opened up prospects for its joining the FJN. The FJN could well become a center in which the attitude of a considerable majority of our society to the country's fundamental problems will be determined.

It is also necessary to determine during the precongress discussion the principles of party and state cadre policy. Creation of conditions for the development and promotion of people conspicuous by their abilities, industry, initiative and commitment must go hand in hand with a purge of nonentities, careerists and trimmers. The assessment of cadres' moral values should become of primary importance.

It is also imperative to both broaden the social basis on which people's power has been built and create conditions under which the state will be able to utilize its citizens' talents and qualifications more effectively for the common good. No differences concerning people's philosophy of life and religion must lead to any discriminations with respect to their work for the country. Our policy must be based on the principle that nonparty people should have access to positions of authority in the state and in the economic sphere. We should ensure that many more people belonging to the new generations participate in political, social, state and economic activities. The practice of shifting people who proved incompetent in their previous posts to some other, equivalent positions should be discontinued. It is necessary to reorganize state administration at the highest level, increase the effectivensss of state administration and rationalize the structures of ministries and central offices.

Safeguards for democracy: Prior to the congress, the party would like to submit for discussion some fundamental directions of activities, namely democratization of the decisionmaking procedure and development of institutions which could expose any negative phenomena as rapidly as possible and enable mechanisms to be devised with a view to resolving any contradictions and preventing their transformation into social conflicts. The Sejm has a special role to play in this sphere. The party will seek to create the indispensable conditions which will fully enable that supreme representative of the nation to adopt laws and programs independently and exert constitutional control over administration activities. The party declares itself in favor of making public life more open, ensuring consistent and reliable information for the public about the activities of state organs, and developing self-government as an important element in social life. Self-government should ensure both that all citizens are able to jointly decide matters of common interest and that they can help in implementing any decisions made.

The role of trade unions: A strong position and a partnership role for trade unions as an organization representing the socioeconomic aims and interests of the working people is an important guarantee of socialist democracy. All forms of the trade union movement should be treated equally, and any differences among them should not prevent the establishment of closer relations between them.

In view of the various motivations, attitudes and views which mark NSZZ Solidarity, its crystallization in accordance with socialist aims and principles, the strengthening of the working class current within it and its increased participation in a constructive settlement of problems concerning the state, the economy and public life will be of special importance. Some NSZZ Solidarity cells have been infiltrated by enemies of socialism and have become a target for their activities. We feel sure that the constructive and responsible forces within NSZZ Solidarity, which are faithful to its rules, will oppose these dangerous trends. The party believes that working class consciousness and activities represent a guarantee that these antisocialist trends will be overcome.

Irrespective of what kind of trade union they are active in, all party members are duty-bound to be guided by the party's established principles always and everywhere.

We hope that, realizing the country's difficult economic situation, all trade union organizations will participate in a national economic effort with a view to strengthening socioeconomic discipline, preventing the development of social tensions and, whenever necessary, ensuring that problems are settled amicably.

The party declares itself in favor of acceptance of the right to strike as a form of workers' protest and as the final means of the defense of workers' rights, and it feels sure that the workforce will not misuse that right.

Recognizing that the trade unions' primary and specific function is to defend workers' rights, the party expresses its belief that they will back not only activities in support of a fair distribution of the national income but also activities aimed at ensuring its increase.

Development of socialist self-government in enterprises should be based on councils chosen by the workforce in democratic elections. The scope of their powers should ensure a full implementation of the workforces' constitutional right to participate in management.

We declare ourselves in favor of also basing the activities of other social organizations of the working people, including those of individual farmers, on the principles of self-government.

The process of socialist renewal demands a comprehensive consolidation of the principle of the rule of law, and this is linked with the need to increase the authority and status of the organs of the administration of justice. It demands above all that the constitutional principle of the independence of judges and their subordination to the law alone be observed. It also demands that the Public Prosecutor's Office's control over the activities of the organs of law and order be increased. The penal code now in force should be updated to ensure adequate safeguards for civil rights during penal proceedings. These changes should concern, among other things, a statutory regulation of the principles governing provisional arrest. The legal profession, whose significance within the legal administration system should be increased by means of a new law which would extend the scope of self-government in the sphere of its activities, represents an important guarantee of protection of civil rights.

The party declares itself in favor of an indispensable strengthening of the forces of law and order. It is necessary to ensure a high moral standard among these forces and a correct recruitment of their cadres.

Development of the rule of law should be encouraged by a development of mediation forms which would help to resolve collective disputes in enterprises. The social mediation chamber attached to the Supreme Court and its equivalents attached to regional labor courts and social insurance boards should play an important role in this sphere.

IV. Younger Generation of Socialist Poland

Poland's population is young--more than one-half of it is under 29. More than 7 million young people are at school or university and a similar number work in the national economic sphere. All the theses of this document are also directed at young people, whose attitudes have been most painfully affected by the political, economic and moral crisis of the seventies. Because of its natural sensitivity, the younger generation was most keenly aware of increasing distortions and it protested against them with determination. Young people have played an important role in strike actions and other forms of protest and have participated in the creation of the new trade unions.

All the necessary conclusions should be drawn from these experiences. Young people cannot be treated as an object of education. They must become partners in dialogue and absolutely equal participants in political life.

Deprivation of opportunities for an adequate utilization of professional and intellectual qualifications and discouragement of initiative and the spirit of innovation have, inter alia, been responsible for young people's discontent and their desire for change. All state and economic administrative organizations are duty-bound to fully utilize the qualifications of young cadres. It is necessary to considerably increase the participation of young people in management.

A rapid improvement in the living conditions of young families should become the main element in the state's social policy concerning young people. Housing shortage is now the main problem facing young people and young married couples starting adult life. Some 1.2 million young married couples are now waiting to be housed: 28.8 percent of them live with their parents and some 200,000 of them live under critical conditions. Furthermore, more than 300,000 weddings take place every year. It is necessary to decide what section of the economic plan should be abandoned to make it possible to accelerate construction and significantly reduce the time which people have to wait to be housed.

Young people's activities in youth organizations and their participation in the work of representative bodies, the Sejm and national councils, in the activities of social and self-governing organizations and in the life and activities of our party should become natural consequences of sociopolitical activities. Such forms of young people's activities should make it much easier for young people to participate in solving the country's problems.

The party critically assesses the way in which it has until now played its role in relations to the youth movement. It desires to help youth organizations to become both representatives of the young generation's specific interests and needs and genuine and self-governing organizations.

V. Main Guidelines for Program for Socioeconomic Stabilization

While determining guidelines for our socioeconomic policy, we must concentrate our attention on the immediate future since we are now faced with many unfavorable economic factors. They are: inability to fully utilize the country's industrial potential in the immediate future because of a reduction in the extraction of fuel and raw materials; a considerable surplus of the population's incomes in monetary terms in relation to the supply of goods and services; the large debts incurred by the country; and very bad agricultural results in 1980.

An interim period during which we must seek to resolve our main problems is necessary if we are to set the economy on a development course. The stabilization program, which will be submitted to the ninth congress, should above all ensure that the production of goods in general use and goods for export is increased and help to ensure that the country's economic potential is much better utilized than it has so far been. It is a question, among other things, of ensuring that priorities of our development policy are changed and that the main emphasis is put on the development of sectors which fulfill the population's basic needs, on efforts to reduce tensions in the home market and, eventually, on the achievement of a fundamental improvement in the financial and market situation. It is also a question of reducing the scale of investment activities to the level of the country's real economic possibilities and adapting them to new development priorities, including energy and transportation, checking the increase rate of debts and consolidating the role of the currency in the country's economic system. Economic stabilization will depend to a considerable extent on an improvement in the energy situation.

As far as social policy is concerned, it is necessary to ensure, inter alia, progress in the implementation--in accordance with the country's economic possibilities--of agreements between the government and trade unions and a determined orientation toward the fulfillment of the population's most urgent needs, and to pay special attention to social groups with the lowest incomes.

Small-scale industry and services can play an important role as far as improvement in market supplies and in market operations are concerned. It is absolutely essential to achieve a breakthrough in these spheres, which have been greatly neglected in our country. This should become a very urgent task for the coming period.

We would like to submit proposals concerning the following undertakings for consideration: As far as policy on the population's monetary income is concerned, determination for a 3-year period of an upper limit to any increase in the population's monetary income whether earned or derived from any other source (such limit should be discussed in conjunction with trade unions); determination of a fair ratio between average, top and lowest wages; imposition of a general, progressive tax on wages and incomes exceeding a determined limit; and efforts to standardize qualifying scales of charges and pay rates in jobs of a similar nature.

And, as far as state expenditure is concerned, reduction in budget expenditure and subsidies of various kinds with respect to economic and other activities, especially in spheres where they serve to conceal a lack of economic efficiency and waste.

It is impossible to overcome at one stroke a big economic imbalance in a situation where more money is spent on investments and consumer goods than production warrants. To achieve this we need time and means. Among other things, what is needed is an active financial policy aimed at postponing a proportion of the population's demand. Such a policy should ensure an increase in the interest rate with respect to savings deposits and encourage people to purchase government bonds. It is necessary to be absolutely consistent in exacting repayment to the state of financial benefits acquired by some individuals who have enriched themselves at the expense of the community. It is necessary to consider the possibility of an extensive utilization of the population's financial resources for the development of small-scale production in various individual and organizational forms.

The question of reforming the retail price system is the most difficult problem. It will be impossible to implement such a reform unless the community as a whole agrees to it. This is why we submit this problem for consideration. Any reform of retail prices should above all entail a change of prices whose present level hinders production development and improved economic efficiency. In particular, this applies to the prices of agricultural products and food and also to those of fuel and energy. Luxury goods, that is, articles other than essential articles in daily use, should be highly priced and their prices should be determined on a basis of balancing supply and demand. Any reform of prices must be carried out in a way that will effectively protect families and social groups with low incomes. It must be ensured in this connection that reform goes hand in hand with genuine compensation, taking into account the principle of social justice and leading to an increase in family allowances, in the lowest wages and in social benefits. All planned solutions in this sphere must be explained to the community and submitted for genuine consultation with trade unions and extensive public discussion. The practice of taking the community unawares must decidedly be discontinued.

Economic reform--its draft theses form part of the program which the party submits for discussion prior to the ninth congress. Let that discussion be general and thorough. Implementation of the reform over a short period of time demands exceptional consistency and strong support from the party, the trade unions and all the working people.

Independence and self-government for enterprises, which are among some essential principles of economic reform, make it necessary to reform the central economic setup, especially by liquidating a considerable number of associations, reducing the number of ministries and implementing a general review of the entire administration, its structures and the number of managerial jobs.

Enterprises are to operate on a self-financing basis, which represents an economic cornerstone of the independence of enterprises. In particular, this means that it is necessary to considerably extend their decisionmaking rights and their responsibility for the economic results achieved, to increase the role of financial results as a criterion of economic accounting, and to base social relations in enterprises on the principles of self-government. These principles have been expressed in draft bills concerning the workforce's self-governing and state enterprises which have been published and submitted for public discussion.

It is necessary to strengthen local authorities and administration and the population's self-government. It is a matter of urgency to prepare a bill with respect to national councils which would considerably extend the council's real participation in decision-making with respect to local problems. The principle of the self-government of cooperative organizations should be fully implemented.

People should be warned against false hopes for any immediate results from the reform. The reform will change many things, provided that people's activities also change, become more enterprising, innovative and rational and provided that they release social forces with a view to increasing the effectiveness of economic activities.

It is a matter of importance to thoroughly reform the wage system in order to ensure an improvement in the situation of the lowest-paid workers and people employed in sectors of special importance for social life. It is proposed to establish a standard ration between the lowest, average and highest wages. Various levels are possible in this sphere; for instance: 0.5:1:3.5 (this means that the lowest wages should amount to not less than 50 percent of average wages and that top wages should not be more than 3.5 times higher than average wages). The ratios decided in the course of public discussion would become social norms which would, in turn, become guidelines in the sphere of the wage policy. It is proposed that such ratios in the socialized economic sector be established by 1984.

It is necessary to work out a compensation system to ensure the protection of real incomes and living standards achieved by families with lowest and average incomes. Work concerning a compensation system with respect to living costs which would be in force from 1982 through 1985 should be concluded in 1981. It is also necessary to work out a system of compensation for families making a living from farming on private farms within the framework of a system of incentives which would stimulate agricultural production.

The principle of full publication of wage rates should be introduced into the wage policy. A tax policy with respect to the population should serve the implementation of the principles of justice in social policy.

The scale of phenomena indicating social ills, especially alcoholism, has aroused general anxiety. The party firmly declares its support for further preventive action and for the fight against phenomena which strike a blow at the socialist system of values.

It is necessary to create--on the basis of an improved work efficiency--preconditions for the introduction of a 5-day working week in spheres which determine the country's socioeconomic life in the socialized sector by the end of 1983. It is necessary to consider the possibility of the adoption at an earlier date of a 40-hour working week in enterprises where a three-shift system is in force and where most of the employees are women. It is also necessary to consider the introduction of appropriately lower working time norms into enterprises or sectors in which difficult and unhealthy conditions prevail. Steps should be taken to gradually ensure that women no longer work the third shift.

Minimum retirement and other pensions should systematically be increased. It is necessary to prepare in 1981 a new retirement law which will adapt, on the basis of past experience, the existing retirement and pension system to our socialist state's new conditions and requirements. It is necessary to subject the operations of the retirement scheme concerning private farmers to a comprehensive analysis, publish its results in 1981 and instruct the government to prepare a plan for any necessary changes.

It is necessary to consider the question of determining as from 1981 the normative ratios between highest, lowest and average retirement pensions in the country together with the implementation of a system providing for compensation for any increase in the cost of living, and also the question of a change in pro rata supplements which holders of state decorations have until now been receiving.

It is proposed to introduce leave for the purpose of bringing up children. In particular, it is proposed to introduce as from mid-1981, in addition to maternity leave, 1 year's leave for the purpose of bringing up a child, together with appropriate grants. In the course of the eighties, such leave should gradually be extended to 3 years. As from 1982, financial benefits for handicapped children should be increased to Z800 per month.

Financial assistance for young working families should be extended to help them to set up home; student married couples should be given similar rights as far as access to financial assistance is concerned and should be entitled to benefits during the parental leave period.

The housing policy for the coming years should be subordinated to some strict social criteria. Distribution of cooperative apartments for which cooperatives are totally responsible should take into account the waiting period and housing conditions. Distribution should be done openly and remain under social control. Local law should be updated as a matter of urgency by introducing the principle that any single family is entitled to only one dwelling. In the long run, the proportion of investments for housing and technical infrastructure, plus additional investments relating to housing estates should reach some 30 percent of our overall investments. While preserving the dominant role of housing cooperatives in the implementation of our housing policy, it is necessary to consider the usefulness of reverting to municipal building, whose main purpose should be to fulfill the needs of families moved from demolished buildings. It is also necessary to create adequate conditions for individual building.

In view of the shortage of building materials, it is necessary to consider whether it would be advisable temporarily to considerably reduce building for the population's vocational and recreational needs and meanwhile prepare a plan for the development of this kind of building in the future.

It is necessary to prepare a 5-year plan for the development of basic medical care with a view to improving accessibility and benefits. It is necessary to achieve a clear improvement in sanitation, equipment, treatment conditions and patients' surroundings in hospitals, sanatoriums and social assistance institutions. It is necessary to accelerate the construction of hospitals and annexes now being built and to extend the network of dispensaries, social assistance centers and health centers in rural areas. In order to achieve the results in the health sphere which the health service people want to achieve it will be absolutely necessary to ensure a measurable improvement in the supply of drugs, dressing materials and small medical equipment by developing and modernizing the pharmaceutical industry and other industries which supply the needs of the health service. The problem of doctors' private practices should be resolved in accordance with the public interest.

Directions of development in the eighties: The main emphasis should be shifted from development of the traditional branches of heavy industry first of all to the development of more modern branches of industry, which would make it possible to take advantage of scientific and technical thought and cadres' qualifications and, at the same time, would require relatively smaller material outlays. It is also necessary to ensure a further development of the power industry and the coal industry and initiate a large-scale program for energy and fuel saving. In the eighties, we will be faced with the task of ensuring distinct specializations for our economy in the international division of labor.

Cooperation with socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, is of vital importance for our economy. It ensures some reliable supplies for Poland in the form of raw materials and, at the same time, opens unlimited opportunities for the sale of our products. It represents a real factor of stability and protection for our economy against any unfavorable fluctuations of economic conditions in the markets of capitalist countries. A further development and enrichment of this cooperation in the framework of CEMA is absolutely essential.

In order to stabilize the economy it is absolutely essential to improve the payments situation with respect to trade with capitalist countries. It is a question of gradually creating conditions which will enable us to stabilize the level of debts as of 1985.

Considered from this viewpoint, the question of increasing our exports of goods and services becomes both a key economic problem for the coming years and a political problem, since the world's confidence in our country's financial and payment stability depends on success in this sphere.

One of the features of the present situation is the fact that there is a large manpower surplus in relation to the needs of production in the sphere of material production even though there is a considerable shortage of manpower in some sectors and spheres of services as a whole. This is why it will be necessary to shift manpower from one place to another in the coming years, while ensuring protection for the people involved and their interests. Such a shift is also absolutely essential to ensure social labor productivity, whose level is several times lower than in developed capitalist countries.

Our investment policy must be thoroughly changed. In view of increasing needs in the food, housing construction, and communal and social infrastructure sectors and also in view of the fact that it is necessary to maintain an ecological balance, we will have to earmark increasingly large resources in these spheres.

It is also necessary to earmark adequate means for additional investments which will make it possible to harmonize more effectively production by sectors and intersectorial associations, and for the development of energy- and material-saving technological installations and processes. When deciding what investments should be made it is necessary to bear in mind that their probable effectiveness is of determining importance.

VI. Priority for Agriculture and the Food Sector of the Economy

The party declares itself in favor of a profound reorientation of our socioeconomic policy with a view to ensuring a more rapid development of agriculture and of the entire food sector of the economy. This will require a considerable increase in the industry's contribution to agricultural development and the servicing of the entire food sector of the economy. Over a maximum period of 3 years it will be necessary to resolve the problem of big shortages of spare parts for tractors and agricultural machinery and also of tires. In the coming 2-year period, a necessary amount of basic small equipment and agricultural machinery will be supplied to farmers.

Increase in investment outlays for agriculture and the food processing industry: These investments are to be mainly utilized to improve the soil, improve water supplies in rural areas, develop and modernize the technical base, increase the land's productivity and, especially, increase the production and improve the storage of fodder. By 1985, the share of the agricultural sector and the food processing industry in overall investment outlay is to increase to 30 percent.

Private farms are the backbone of Polish agriculture since they are mainly responsible for feeding the nation. They have a permanent role to play in our economy, a role guaranteed by the fact that farmers have been granted the inviolable right to their farms and the right to bequeath them.

Our agricultural policy will favor the development of private farms and a more effective utilization of land, labor and other factors conducive to an increase in agricultural production. Adequate conditions will be created for a comprehensive development of self-government in the agricultural sphere.

The state will support socialist changes in the rural areas and the development of state farms, agricultural production cooperatives and other forms of communal farming. Complete independence with respect to the management of their own affairs will be ensured for state and cooperative units.

Land is a national resource. Land management will strengthen the belief that peasant ownership is permanent. As far as the turnover of land resources is concerned, the principle that land should belong to the most efficient farmers and to those who need it most will be observed. Conditions will be created for improvements in layout and for the consolidation of farms. Regulations concerning this sphere will be simplified. Land owned by the state land fund will be farmed by the best farmers who will ensure high productivity and effectiveness. Farmers will be given priority with respect to purchasing any tenanted land or land located near their farms. The state will give special assistance to farms taking over poorer land. Agricultural self-government should participate in decisionmaking concerning the utilization and farming of land.

Ensuring agricultural production's profitability and taking into account the appropriate relationship between the prices of agricultural products and the prices of means of production and services are bound to be of fundamental importance for any increase in production. A considerable increase in the prices paid for agricultural products at purchasing centers, which took place in April 1981, represented a step along this path.

A modified tax system will stimulate the productive activities of all farmers, their interest in the purchasing of land and investments in farming.

Any contracts should be long-term ones. They should ensure for the producer prompt and adequate supplies of means of production and an outlet for his products at guaranteed prices and for the contracting enterprise, the supply of a determined amount of products of adequate quality during agreed periods. Such contracts should include a system providing for material incentives with a view to ensuring a prompt implementation of agreements and a high quality of the products supplied.

Agricultural self-government has an especially important role to play. All its sectors, which have now assumed a new form, should become real protectors and representatives of farmers' social and vocational interests and equal partners in decisionmaking with respect to matters concerning rural areas and the agricultural sector. Any increase in the importance of the role played by local rural councils [gminy] and their significance will be conducive to the development of the activities of agricultural self-government in rural areas and of the local rural councils themselves. With reference to this, it is absolutely necessary to change the status of local administrators [wotjowie]. A legal basis and preconditions are being created for the development of large-scale activities by self-governing cooperatives and their representative organs. Local [gminne] supply and outlet cooperatives, dairy cooperatives and horticultural and beekeeping cooperatives and also cooperative banks should comprehensively influence production and economic progress.

VII. Furthering Culture, Science, Technical Progress and Education

In the last decade, a severe disproportion developed between the community's aroused spiritual needs and their actual fulfillment. Education, including higher education, and culture as a whole are faced with serious difficulties. Publication of books has found itself in a profound crisis and, as a result, the spread of culture has been hindered and cultural development jeopardized.

A narrow approach to culture, which was looked on as a tool and a means of propaganda, seriously hampered the policy pursued until now. In some periods of Poland's postwar history this led to a drastic limitation of creative freedom, hindered cultural development, reduced creative circles' participation in socialist transformations of society and adversely affected the general social atmosphere.

The party is seeking to undo the damage done and create conditions for a successful development of culture in accordance with the spirit of socialism and Poland's vital interests. The party will seek to create an atmosphere favorable to creative freedom, which will rule out any ad hoc interference in the process of creation and dissemination of cultural values. A law with respect to the control of publications and public performances and the self-governing activities of creative circles--both artistic and scientific--in which the party sees an indispensable factor of the development of socialist democracy, will serve this purpose.

As far as the policy governing the dissemination of works of art is concerned, we should be guided by the principle of broadly conceived tolerance which should be limited only by the community and the socialist state's legally determined interests. Within the framework of these general principles, the party will implement a policy favorable to creative work committed to socialism and to the implementation of its program. Party creative circles must help to determine and implement party preferences.

A continuous and real increase in outlay for cultural development expressed through an increase in the proportion of this outlay in the national revenue should become an indicator of the importance attached to culture, that is, art, artistic creativity, science and education, in the life of our socialist community.

What is most important is the problem of resolving a number of problems connected with books and films and the dissemination of music and the fine arts. The situation in the publishing sphere must certainly be improved, and so must be the paper supply situation; steps must be taken to ensure that paper is rationally used. A change of policy must be carried out in this sphere to ensure that the most important Polish and world classics, dictionaries, encyclopedias and so forth become generally available toward the end of the 5-year period now beginning.

The state's artistic patronage inspired by the party will be implemented in close cooperation with representative organizations, creative associations and trade unions. Self-governing forms of management of resources earmarked for culture and artistic activities will be supported and encouraged. Social patronage of culture should play a bigger role than before.

The party will support any activities aimed at significantly increasing the scientific sector's participation in the country's material development.

In order to carry out the task facing science it is essential above all, inter alia, to create conditions for the development of self-government and autonomy in scientific circles, to improve scientific circles' material conditions and the distribution of resources earmarked for scientific research, to change the present organizational structure of the scientific sector, which should encourage the integration of scientific circles, to promote exchange of scientific thought with the outside world and considerably to increase outlay for scientific publications, especially with reference to textbooks, manuals and foreign equipment.

Our economic reform must create genuine incentives which will encourage both the economy to show interest in scientific innovation and practical research and the scientific sector to show interest in opportunities to contribute to economic progress.

The social and human sciences have an enormous role to play in present-day Poland in shaping its future. It is absolutely necessary to ensure a continuous, honest and comprehensive scientific analysis of all spheres of social life. Social sciences are also faced with the task of engaging in honest research with reference to Polish national traditions and of rendering them accessible to the community. History must describe the nation's past comprehensively, with all its contradictions and conflicts.

In order to enable science to measure up to its civic duties, it is absolutely necessary to allow a free expression of opinions and scientific assessments for the benefit of the entire community, which would both help to shape public opinion and be subject to its control and appraisal. The party is aware of the special vocation, role and responsibility of all intellectuals who must be guided by a feeling of personal responsibility for the views expressed in the course of their scientific activities and show courage in their striving toward truth.

The party asks scientific circles to discuss and determine anew the principles on which the Polish Academy of Sciences institutes, departmental institutions and higher education centers are to base their cooperation. Such new principles should encourage an interchange of scientific and research equipment and cadres.

It is absolutely essential to determine effective new methods with a view to enabling the party to play a proper role in university circles. During discussions, attention should be paid to the need to determine this role in new bills concerning higher education, the Polish Academy of Sciences and departmental institutions in order to ensure an effective functioning of party organizations and echelons in the scientific sector.

The proposed directions for and means of implementing educational reform have been criticized, and the existing material base has failed to provide adequate conditions for its continuation. Therefore, it is necessary to abandon the idea of a structural reform based on a 10-year school period system. However, it is necessary to continue to carry out a program reform on the basis of the structure of the present national education system. In a situation where more than 95 percent of elementary school graduates continue their studies in higher schools (including 42.5 percent in secondary schools) it is necessary to alter the educational program in basic technical schools to enable them to gradually evolve in the direction of fully-fledged secondary schools.

It is absolutely essential, inter alia, to modernize existing school buildings and accelerate the construction of new kindergartens and schools, especially elementary schools, to radically improve the supply of books and textbooks and to develop the boarding school network, whose inadequacy seriously limits the access of young people from rural areas to secondary schools. Until the standards of elementary and secondary schools are equalized, it will be necessary to facilitate the access of young people of working class and peasant origin to secondary and higher schools through a preferential system.

Schools should show interest in matters of national importance. It is, however, necessary to protect children and young people from exploitation for the sake of some immediate political interests. It is necessary to maintain the schools' secular character, both as an implementation of the principle of separation of Church from state and as a guarantee that young people will be left free to decide what philosophy of life they want to follow.

Teachers mainly determine the standard of work done at school and the value of its results. Their material situation is inconsistent with their social importance and does not encourage adequate recruitment of teaching cadres. Steps should be taken to ensure that teachers' salaries are not lower than salaries paid to other state workers with similar qualifications. The living conditions of teachers in rural areas require special attention and should be dealt with as a matter of urgency. It is necessary to prepare a new program for teachers' education and further education.

It is necessary to determine an organizational model for an elementary school system in which qualified cadres for the national economy would be prepared. Within the framework of changes of a model it is necessary to revise the organizational structure of the technical school system.

VIII. The Party's International Activities and Poland's Foreign Policy

While implementing a program for necessary social and economic reforms and correcting distortions and deformations, we strive to consolidate the socialist system and turn our country into an even stronger link of the socialist community. Since it serves the cause of socialism in Poland, the renewal process encourages the establishment of even closer relations between the PZPR and People's Poland on the one hand and their proven allies--the CPSU, the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community--on the other. Attempts made by imperialist circles to weaken these bonds have been condemned by an overwhelming majority of the Polish people and cannot succeed.

Increased tension has been a feature of the international situation in the recent period. This has mainly been a result of attempts made by imperialist forces to achieve strategic and military superiority and nullify the achievements of detente. In view of this, Poland and the other members of the socialist community have increased their efforts to protect detente. In the face of imperialist trends, we jointly advocate a constructive and consistent policy aimed at consolidating world peace, limiting armaments, ensuring disarmament and resolving disputes through negotiations.

The deliberations of the 26th CPSU Congress and its resolutions outlining the path for a further fight for peace, detente and disarmament and determining the main tasks of the socialist peace offensive in the eighties have been of major importance for the socialist countries' joint peace policy. The achievements of the Soviet communists' congress are of great importance for the international communist and workers' movement and for consolidating the unity and coherence of the fraternal socialist countries. Our party has an important task to perform in disseminating the decisions and deliberations of the 26th CPSU Congress.

All the Polish people should realize that the crisis with which we have to contend is of international significance since it has affected the second socialist state in Europe in terms of size and potential and has weakened an important link of the international socialist peace front. Aware of these circumstances and dangers, we believe that our party and all the nation's constructive forces are duty-bound both from the national and the international viewpoints to overcome this crisis and lead the country onto the path of stabilization and development.

The international relations between Poland and the Soviet Union, which are based on ideological unity and cooperation between the PZPR and the CPSU, have been confirmed by the aid given to us by the Soviet Union in our hour of need. We will continue to tighten our bonds of friendship and cooperation with our neighbors--the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the GDR. We will develop our relations with fraternal Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania and Yugoslavia. We would like to increase our cooperation with Cuba, Mongolia, Vietnam, the DPRK, Laos and socialist Kampuchea. Poland will continue to contribute adequately to consolidating the strength and importance of the Warsaw Pact alliance and to developing mutually advantageous cooperation within the CEMA framework.

The PZPR abides by the principle of respect for the independence of every communist party and is in solidarity with the struggle of communists in all countries in the defense of working people's interests and democratic structural transformations. We value highly the confidence shown in the PZPR by communist parties and their support for its efforts to consolidate and develop socialist Poland.

Internationalism is and will continue to be the ideological compass of the Polish communists' party.

We believe that the present complicated international situation can be improved only through developing political dialogue. In Europe, such a dialogue must continue to be based on the Final Act of the CSCE. Any progress in efforts to curb the arms' race would be of great importance for the consolidation of peace and detente. This objective would be well served by a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. We have expressed our views on the subject by putting forward at the eighth congress a concrete proposal aimed at convening such a conference in Warsaw and by submitting it to the Madrid conference.

We have pursued a political dialogue and continued to cooperate as equal partners with capitalist countries. We remain interested in developing friendly relations with France, in developing relations with the United States, in further normalizing and developing relations with the FRG, in accordance with the spirit and the letter of the 7 December 1970 agreement, and also in further developing our relations with Britain, the Scandinavian countries and other countries. We will continue to develop the dialogue which has been established with the Vatican, which serves well the cause of peace and detente in Europe.

The present programmatic assumptions for the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress have been prepared as a result of an extensive utilization of motions, resolutions and proposals which the Congress Commission has been receiving from all over the country. We submit this document as a basis for the general, frank and open discussion which is greatly and urgently needed. Its achievements will help us to overcome the present crisis and difficulties, implement a socialist renewal, develop democracy and self-government, reform the state and the economy and ensure socioeconomic stabilization. We appeal to all concerned to consider these programmatic assumptions and enrich them with their thought about the most important matters of really common interest for the working people, the entire nation and our socialist country.

BARCIKOWSKI AT GORZOW FACTORY PARTY AKTIVS MEETING

Workers Raise Questions

LD211720 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 21 May 81

[(Ryszard Olejniczak) dispatch from Gorzow]

[Text] Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, has been visiting Gorzow today at the invitation of the workforces of the machine plant and the STILON works. He is paying the visit to meet the party aktivs of the two enterprises.

The first meeting took place in the metal workers' hall. Ryszard Labus, first secretary of the Gorzow Voivodship committee, and Stanislaw Nowak, Gorzow Voivoda, also attended the meeting, as did a group of representatives of several factory party organizations based in the town.

(Waclaw Lisowicz), first secretary of the factory committee at the (Ursus) factory, explained why Comrade Barcikowski had been invited. Questions are raised at our meetings, said Comrade (Lisowicz), which we cannot answer. We mean, for instance, questions regarding the rigorously calling to account and punishing of people who are responsible for the sociopolitical and economic crisis, and regarding guarantees to ensure that the crisis is not repeated.

Those taking part in the meeting asked Kazimierz Barcikowski a number of questions which he answered. The problems touched on by the questions varied, but all dealt with matters that are vital for the country and nation. Questions such as the following were asked: Why was it necessary to wait such a long time for the realization of democracy? What is the strength of the party in the assessment of the Politburo? Is it necessary to seek out [doszukac sie] opponents to the economic reform and if so then where are they? How long shall we have to stand in line for everything? Will the matter of the so-called transfer of workers also affect our region?

Why does one speak solely of additions and compensations and not of improving the wage structure, which is, quite simply, upside down? How is the work of the commission headed by Comrade Grabski proceeding? What is the real stance of the government and party toward Solidarity? Where are those antisocialist forces about which so much is being said but which we cannot see here? These are only some examples from the extensive list of questions.

Comrade Barcikowski tried to give as full an answer as possible to every one of the questions. I would not like to emasculate his answers [word indistinct] from the need of discussion. This is why I decided to tape the statements made by the secretary of the Central Committee and to present them to our listeners in tomorrow's program.

Right now, as I am sending you this report, Comrade Barcikowski is attending a second meeting. This one is taking place in the chemical industry workers' hall with the STILON party aktiv.

Further on Questions

LD212230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] The party aktiv of the Gorzow-Ursus engineering factory in Gorzow Wielkopolski held a meeting there attended by other factory party aktivs in the town. Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, participated in the meeting. In reply to the questions which were put to him, Kazimierz Barcikowski made statements on controls over the free market, on controls over the conditions governing the carrying out of the economic reform, on necessary transfers of cadres in the socialized economy and on the international aspect of the situation in Poland.

Kazimierz Barcikowski also met the party aktiv of the Gorzow CHEMITEX-STILON chemical fibers plant.

Foreign Relations Comments

LD220908 Warsaw PAP in English 0815 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 21 May (PAP)--PUWP Political Bureau member and CC Secretary Kazimierz Barcikowski today met with party activists of Gorzow-Ursus mechanical works and other work establishments and institutions in Gorzow Wielkopolski, north-western Poland. The meeting was entirely devoted to workers' questions answered by Barcikowski.

One of the major issues raised at the meeting was the scope of the necessary transfer of employees to other jobs, often in different localities.

Barcikowski said that according to economic demands of the plan for the current year some 300,000 people should be transferred from industry to other occupations at once, and in a longer run, some 800,000 to 1,000,000 employees not only from production but also offices. Many of them can be absorbed by mining, transport and services.

Answering questions concerning the attitude of socialist countries towards developments in Poland Barcikowski said this country focuses attention and gives rise to anxiety in the whole world. Hence we often must assure other countries that the process which takes place in Poland will not turn against the existing political status quo in Europe. As for the socialist countries, they are concerned over destabilization in Poland as a member of the socialist community.

As for economic problems in contacts with socialist countries, Barcikowski said, we practically fail to implement all economic agreements, including the long-term ones. This affects the USSR to a lesser degree than, for instance the GDR whose power system is dependent to a large degree on Polish coal supplies. This is also true as regards Czechoslovakia and Romania.

The third aspect of the problem, Barcikowski said, is that Poland is the second largest socialist country, situated on the east-west transport route so it is of importance for ther socialist states whether Poland remains a socialist country or not.

Hence the frequent manifestations of anti-Soviet propaganda in Poland must be treated as a provocation, a criminal activity of incalculable effects. The fact is that the only thing that saves us now when we suffer such enormous shortages of raw materials are bigger supplies from the USSR than provided for in agreements, despite reduced deliveries of Polish goods to the USSR.

We cannot deny other countries the right to comment on our problems. Unfortunately, one can easily quote facts that testify against our good will to keep proper relations with the socialist countries, Barcikowski said.

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH URSUS WORKFORCE NEAR WARSAW

LD211733 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Chairman of the Council of Ministers Wojciech Jaruzelski visited today the workforce of the Ursus engineering works near Warsaw. During a 3 and 1/2 hour meeting with the management of the enterprise and then during direct conversations with the plant's employees many issues concerning the further development of the Polish tractor industry, particularly the production of tractors under license, were (?broached). The starting point for the discussion was the draft resolution on those issues prepared by the Government Presidium for the Council of Ministers. This draft was discussed last Friday. An important role in the implementation of long-term undertakings linked with the expansion of the production of tractors for agriculture is played, in fact, by the workforce of Ursus near Warsaw. The premier's conversations with the workers focused on matters of vital interest today to all society, including market supplies of foodstuffs.

ZABINSKI MEETS PARTY ACTIVISTS FROM JASTRZEBIE

LD220150 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 21 May 81

[Excerpts] PZPR report-back and election meetings and conferences have been held for the last several weeks all over the country.

Andrzej Zabinski, party Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship Party Committee, met yesterday [21 May] with party activists from mines and other social and vocational circles in the Basin.

Party members from the mining town which was one of the main centers of worker protest against distortions last year have been waiting long for this meeting. Indeed, it was at Jastrzebie that social problems were felt particularly keenly, and the crisis of confidence in the party is being overcome very slowly here. It suffices to say that during the last few months 2,600 people have handed in their party cards.

Problems of squaring accounts with those responsible for this state of affairs predominated the meeting held yesterday. Another topic was the necessity of improving work at mines and creating good dwelling and leisure conditions.

ZSL PRESIDIUM MEETS 21 MAY; 'RENEWAL' DISCUSSED

LD212332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] A session of the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium discussed in Warsaw the activities of the party following the Third Plenum of the ZSL Supreme Committee. It was stated that the plenum was the beginning of the process of politico-ideological integration in the party.

It was pointed out that the process of renewal in the rural areas must continue to be deepened and that the part played by the party in shaping a political atmosphere favoring institutions of self-government must be increased. The ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium unequivocally voiced its support for dialogue with all self-governing organizations of peasants, including the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers. It was stated that only through strengthening the unity of the rural areas and peasants would it be possible to guarantee the correct and effective defense of their interests. The ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium was critical of the report on the state of the economy and of the government program for st ilization activities in the national economy.

GOVERNMENT, SOLIDARITY DISCUSS STATE OF ECONOMY

'Convergence of Views'

LD211758 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] A second round of talks was held today at the Ministry of Finance between the economic team of the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs and the negotiating team of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] NSZZ Solidarity for economic affairs and employment. The government side was led by Finance Minister Marian Krzak, and Solidarity by Jan Rulewski and Bogdan Lis, members of the KKP Presidium.

The government side presented a reply to the economic and social issues put forward by the neogitating group at the previous meeting held on 30 April. A certain convergence of views has appeared concerning actions aimed at overcoming the economic crisis, and at the same time the participation of the community in the process has been ensured. The KKP working group presented a critical assessment of the report on the state of the economy and the government program for stabilizing the national economy and conveyed remarks concerning the abovementioned documents.

A standpoint was also expressed concerning the thesis of the bill of state enterprises. The government side stated that views put forward by Solidarity will be considered in the preparation of the corrected version of the two documents. It has been also agreed that the program of stabilization of the economy cannot be detached from the economic reform, which should be one of its main factors.

Negotiators Comment on Talks

LD211520 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1330 GMT 21 May 81

[Excerpts] At the Ministry of Finance, talks are going on between the economic team of the Council of Ministers' Committee for Trade Union Affairs and the negotiating groups of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity. I asked Minister of Finance Marian Krzak and KKP representative Mr Jan Rulewski for a short statement [word indistinct] in today's talks: (?What are the results) of the meeting this morning?

[Begin recording] [Question] (?What are the results) of this morning's meeting?

[Krzak] There was an exchange of views on the subject of the two documents which, in accordance with previous [word indistinct] we presented to the representatives of the Solidarity trade union and we got the standpoint of the union. This exchange of views is very useful, (?for we) today responded to Solidarity's standpoint on the issue of resolving the crisis. Solidarity [words indistinct] the standpoint that it wants to join in finding, (?and agreeing) with the governnent, such methods which will be understood by society, accepted and approved. We fully shared this view [word indistinct] we discussed certain conditions. [Word indistinct] this is only the beginning. The economic problems are incredibly difficult and piled up; everything cannot be settled in one day.

[Rulewski] What the minister said is true: We exchanged viewpoints.

However, the state of the talks as far as results are concerned, I assess as zero; particularly since society is waiting at [word indistinct] of many factories [words indistinct] to begin the reform. We, on the other hand, are still discussing the report and these are still partly academic discussions. We are discussing the program of stabilization [words indistinct] and for trade unionists, this is a little boring, if I am to be frank. Really, society wants to know the effect of all intentions, the aim of all the government plans and I presume that it will find its place in the economic reform itself. [Word indistinct] it is true that we, as a union, (?and especially the union) [words indistinct] certain binding [word indistinct] concerning the translocation of manpower, for instance, which we actually describe as a reduction of the entire professional [words indistinct] if we are not convinced as to the aims of all undertakings, including the economic reform.

[Krzak] I, however, do not want to make this assessment, because I would say rather that we have here--please forgive me--a certain youthful impatience: that you would like everything at one go. I realize, on the other hand, that there exist certain brakes, delays [words indistinct] the difficult situation demands [word indistinct] action by the government which, after all, demand time, effort and involvement by people and this is all piling up at once. Nonetheless, I think we have one great thing; that we are sitting at a common table and discussing, and that in a very useful way; [passage indistinct] [end recording]

WALESA ARRIVES IN SWEDEN TO ACCEPT PRIZE

Stockholm Press Conference

LD212131 Warsaw PAP in English 2033 GMT 21 May 81

[Excerpts] Stockholm, 21 May (PAP)--Solidarity leader Lech Walesa arrived in Malmon, Sweden, today for a one-day visit in order to receive the prize he was awarded last March by the Malmo-based Social-Democratic weekly ARBETET. Called "Let Live" the award has been granted annually by the daily since 1977 for activity in the working-class movement.

Walesa met with the press in the afternoon. He was asked many questions about the current situation in Poland, authorities-Solidarity relations and Poland's prospects for overcoming the economic crisis.

Speaking about strikes, Walesa said, among other things: "We never wanted strikes. We wanted to settle our matters (?at) the negotiations table, for we know that the strike hurts first of all ourselves and we cannot improve the economic situation in this way". He also stressed that all the items of agreements signed by Solidarity and the authorities must be effected, but not all can be done instantly.

Referring to the ARBETET award he has received, Walesa said he considered it a manifestation of recognition not for himself personally, but for the programme and the goals of Solidarity and pledged he would pass the money over to Solidarity.

AFP on Walesa Visit

NC211300 Paris AFP in English 1225 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Malmo, Sweden, 21 May (AFP)--Polish independent union leader Lech Walesa arrived here today to accept an award from a Swedish newspaper for Solidarity's work "in favour of social justice and peace".

The annual 50,000 crown (10,000 dollar) prize was awarded at the end of March by the Social-Democratic newspaper ARBETET. Mr Walesa has said all the money will go in the union till.

The union leader will also tour a shipyard in this Swedish port, before leaving for home early tomorrow.

21 MAY PLENUM OF SLUPSK MKZ SOLIDARITY REPORTED

LD220854 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 21 May 81

[Summary] Koszalin: A plenary session of the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of NSZZ Solidarity was held in Slupsk today. Representatives of the Voivodship Command of the Citizens' Militia [KWMO] discussed with Solidarity members the issue of ensuring law and order in the town. A programme for combatting hooliganism has been worked out. Solidarity members have suggested that alcohol rationing should be introduced in the Slupsk Voivodship. The course of elections of delegates to Solidarity's general congress of the Slupsk region, scheduled for 30-31 May, was also discussed.

WORKERS BEGIN HUNGER STRIKE IN KATOWICE AS PROTEST

NC211336 Paris AFP in English 1325 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 21 May (AFP)--Five Polish workers have begun a hunger strike in protest at the lack of progress with the government over the release of political prisoners under last year's Gdansk agreements, and more could follow their lead.

The report of the fast started yesterday by workers at Sosnowiec in the Katowice coalfield came today from the trade union Solidarity's information service in Warsaw. At the same time the Solidarity-sponsored "defence committee for prisoners charged with offences of opinion" called for all local and regional branches to take supportive action, including similar hunger strikes.

The committee is demanding the release of four leaders of the dissident Confederation for Independent Poland--Leszek Moczulski, Romuald Szeremietiew, Tadeusz Stanski and Tadeusz Jandziszak--along with Krzysztof Bzdyl, who started a hunger strike himself a week ago, and brothers Jerzy and Ryszard Kowalczyk, sentenced in 1971 to 25 years in jail for bomb offences.

The Independent Students' Union also announced it would stage protest marches in 15 major cities in support of political prisoners. At Warsaw the march would end at the parliament building, where students hoped to see members of the justice commission and the commission charged with supervising the application of the Gdansk agreements with Solidarity.

FIREMEN DECLARE NATIONWIDE PROTEST ACTION

LD220810 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] The national interfactory protest committee of fire brigades has sent us a Telex stating that as from 0800 today the decision to take protest action comes into operation. The Telex states that the deadline for settling the conflict and meeting pay demands expired at midnight and also that so far, despite a public announcement made by Minister for Trade Union Affairs Stanislaw Ciosek, contact has not been established in order to resume talks with the protest committee.

The Telex also stated that the national protest committee will halt the protest action immediately after the removal of the causes of the conflict, or after the resumption of talks.

The last sentence reads: We stress that the protest action in no way can reduce operational readiness, and should be characterized by the strict discipline of those taking part in it. The full fire protection of airfields is of particular importance.

Signed for the national protest committee, Fire Brigade Col Ryszard Szkolnicki.

SIERADZ AGRICULTURE WORKERS BEGIN 'PROTEST ACTION'

LD211718 Lodz Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Protracted talks between the Central Board of the NSZZ agricultural workers and the government commission concerning the signing of a supplementary protocol to the collective agreement of agricultural circles workers cooperatives have created tension in this branch of agriculture. As of 1000 today, the voivodship board of NSZZ agricultural workers in Sieradz declared protest action which includes all Agricultural Circles Cooperatives, and voivodship board [word indistinct] and agricultural organizations in Lask. Union men are refusing to work overtime, on Saturdays off and holy days. [Passage Indistinct]

AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYEES TO MOUNT NATIONAL PROTEST

LD211048 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] As a result of a decision adopted by the Central Board of the trade union of agricultural workers, preparations for a nationwide protest campaign by agricultural employees began at 1000 today. This is connected with the fact that the state authorities and the Central Union of Agricultural Circles and Agricultural Organizations have again failed to meet the date for implementing the protocol to the collective labor agreement for the SKR [Agricultural Circles Cooperatives]. The protocol deals with the improvement of the pay and working conditions and the social and welfare situation of SKR employees based on the principles in force in state farms and enterprises belonging to the technical farming services.

The preparations for a protest action consist of the hoisting of flags in enterprises and the displaying of slogans demanding the bringing into force of the agreement. The question of the supplementary protocol to the collective agreement for the SKR is to be examined at tomorrow's meeting of the Government Presidium.

AGRICULTURAL CIRCLES NOTE PROBLEMS AT WARSAW TALKS

LD211934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] The situation in agricultural circles, particularly in their farming units, is not as good as it might be. In the view of the chairmen of the voivodship unions of agricultural circles and organizations, who met at a conference in Warsaw today, this state of affairs stems from the fact that the new economic system has not yet been introduced in circle organizations and that the additional protocol to the collective work agreement in Agricultural Circles Cooperatives has not been approved.

The fact that these matters have still not been resolved is the reason for the atmosphere of considerable tension in the Agricultural Circle Cooperatives. This is borne out by the fact that workforces are preparing for protest action organized by the trade union for agricultural workers.

The nonintroduction of the new economic system and insufficient supplies of spare parts and equipment are, as regards the implementation of certain decisions of the so-called minor reform, the reason why economic difficulties are worsening in agricultural circles. Much time was devoted in the discussion to matters concerning mutual relations between agricultural circles and Solidarity. There was support for cooperation between the two organizations.

ECONOMIC REFORM COMMISSION MEETING DETAILS REPORTED

LD211124 Warsaw PAP in English 0833 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 May (PAP)--The Commission for Economic Reform discussed today two documents--working drafts of laws on state enterprises and on self-government of state enterprise [word indistinct] vital for the planned economic reform.

The drafts received a high grading from the commission and Premier Jaruzelski, who said that the government would speed up the legislative work so that the drafts are soon submitted to the Sejm. That should be done before the end of the month. The drafts will be examined in Sejm committees.

It was decided that the successive version of economic reform assumptions should be ready by 10 June. The new version will cover problems which were ignored in a previous version, i.e., the role and function of socio-political organizations and trade unions in economy, the social consequences of the reform at the stage of its implementation and in the long run, and a strategy of passing from the present situation to a state of at least minimum equilibrium, where [words indistinct] mechanisms would start to operate.

Different variants of re-organizing top administration were examined. The furthest-reaching suggest a merger of the existing ministries to form the ministry of industry and the ministry of fuels, raw materials and energy.

Envisaged is the foundation of a committee for technological progress and a ministry of national education and the transformation of the Ministry of Administration, Local Economy and Enviromental Protection into a body focusing on the management of water resources and environmental protection. The structure of central offices would be changed, sports and tourism would again be joined in one committee, among other things.

All in all, should the proposals be accepted by the Sejm, the number of ministries and central offices will be reduced and employment in them will be cut by at least a half. This would create a problem of finding appropriate jobs for some 3 to 3.5 thousand people. The interests of people who would have to change jobs must be taken into account. Envisaged is a gamut of instruments: from temporary freezing of the previous wage level, to help in re-arranging one's professional life to earlier retirement. Though at present there are still plenty jobs to choose from the number of vacancies will gradually shrink.

Premier Jaruzelski stressed that, despite the obvious need for radical changes in the system of state administration, moderation and a feel for the situation will be necessary. The organizational changes must be fast, but they must also be limited to a minimum, so that re-organization did not disturb the fundamental processes of management of economy.

CONFERENCE HELD ON PROVIDING AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES

LD220002 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] In the office of the Council of Ministers a conference is taking place today devoted to supplying the basic means of production for agriculture. Representatives of ministries that supply the agricultural sector and of establishments that serve the countryside are discussing the possibilities and the measures that have to be taken to improve the supply of fertilizers, the means of protecting plants, spare parts and other industrial articles that determine increased yields, greater animal production and the wider application of more effective methods for the collection and conservation of fodder.

WARSAW REPORTS SHORTAGES OF BASIC FARM PRODUCTS

LD220952 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] According to the Ministry of Food Industry and Purchases, purchases of the majority of basic farm products have decreased compared with the similar period last year. For example, in the first quarter of this year and in April about 14 percent less slaughter cattle was purchased. On the other hand, there has been a little more poultry meat in this period. A decrease of nearly 20 percent has been noted in milk purchases and there are fewer eggs available. Unfavorable conditions have been also found in cereal purchases; in the circumstances there is a danger of shortage of fodder cereals which will have an influence on breeding. Thus there is a need for more imports of fodder cereals, which in turn is closely linked with the shortage of foreign currency. [Passage indistinct]

TRYBUNA LUDU CITES NEED TO RATIONALIZE COAL ECONOMY

LD220902 Warsaw PAP in English 0827 GMT 22 May 81

[From the press review; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Warsaw, 22 May (PAP)--TRYBUNA LUDU writes that a programme for the rationalization of coal economy is missing. This is not only an economic problem, it also influences miners' motivation to work. Miners want to know that the crop of their work is not wasted.

Meanwhile "there is no long-term or even a temporary programme for rationalizing coal economy. Miners were disillusioned by the fact that at the meeting in Zabrze lately Deputy Premier Jedynak failed to present such a programme.

"Miners claim that in practice the whole programme of the Mining Ministry boils down to little else than searching for methods to increase extraction by various forms of extending work time.

"Miners feel frustrated. They have been frustrated by the authorities' attitude to them in the 1970s and by the image of the miner molded in the society by this attitude. Everybody has been made to believe that it was owing to miners' support that the former leaders stayed in power for such a long time, leading the country to a catastrophe, miners claim. They were made to play the part of those who were to produce coal and, when need arose, applaud the authorities, leaving the thinking to others. Only we were and are expected to save the economy, they say.

The author of the article has an impression that "we lack not only understanding for the miners' consciousness, but also respect for their inner conflicts, for their toil, so many times extolled at various official occasions, not only in the ministry. Hence the bitterness and the debilitated motivation to work."

POWER INDUSTRY DIFFICULTIES IN SOUTH REPORTED

LD212128 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] A difficult situation prevails in the power industry. Several big turbine sets are idle today at powerplants in the southern region of the power industry. They are idle simply because of a shortage of manpower; for example, two blocks are nonoperational at the Rybnik powerplant where Edward Jaroszek is the director.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Director, how did this happen so suddenly?

[Jaroszek] The workforce decided on this act--I would call it an act of despair--because the Katowice agreement has not been implemented.

[Correspondent] But why are these two blocks idle?

[Jaroszek] Well, the workers have simply refused to work overtime and our manning level is low; we lack personnel to operate the blocks and locomotives. Therefore, when everybody started working normal times, that is in four shifts, there were not enough people to work overtime; in other words, there are no replacement workers. Hence the necessity to stop two blocks.

[Correspondent] And now here is (Andrzej Gorczyta), chairman of the factory trade union commission of NSZZ Solidarity at the Rybnik power station: What is your opinion in this affair? Did these blocks have to be switched off?

[Gorczyta] In this situation the blocks had to be switched off. If we do not wish further to ruin the power industry, we must at all costs find measures which, first, will check the number of people drifting away from the power industry and, second, will force the government to treat it seriously.

In this case it is a protest of despair, for the people directly involved in the work are well aware of the possible consequences of this state of affairs. There must be no more expectation and constant anticipation of the incompetent reactions on the part of the ministry. What extra means we will find to arrest the processes already underway in the power industry will become evident today at the meeting of Solidarity southern region.

[Correspondent] Let me recall that, according to the agreement signed at the Katowice steel works, workers in the power industry were to receive wages equal to those of the steelworkers. It's a matter of almost Z2,000. It was already decided at the beginning of the year that they would be getting Z500 each quarter, starting with January. Nothing came of those decisions. [end recording]

PAP DESCRIBES CURRENT WAGE POLICY PROPOSALS

LD212355 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 21 May (PAP)--Guaranteeing a level of earnings approved by society is recognized as one of the main problems in the draft program for restructuring pay in Poland and subordinating it to policy during the next 5 years. The drafted decisions are similar to the proposals in the program directives for the Ninth PZPR Congress.

It is proposed that a single national level of minimum earnings be established which would be the equivalent of the social minimum for one person. The sum of about Z2,800 which is being proposed for this minimum has, during the discussion, been recognized as fairly high. At the same time there is talk of the need to strive for a definite ratio (of about 50 percent) between minimum earnings and average earnings. Last year it was only 38 percent.

The draft of the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs proposes to limit the difference in earnings to a ratio of 1 to 10 or 1 to 8. This principle is extended even to the highest state posts. A general compensating tax would be levied on a proportion --for instance, 60 percent--of earnings. Another solution proposed in the directives for the Ninth PZPR Congress is a normative definition of the relationship between the maximum earnings and average earnings. For instance, the earnings would be three and a half times higher than the average earnings. The results of the public debate would serve as guidelines for the wage policy that is expected to take effect by 1984.

In analyzing the public and certainly well-founded demand for the elimination of the highest rates of earnings, it should be remembered whom this will primarily effect. According to the latest figures of the Main Statistical Office, as of last September 208,000 people including 77,000 white collar workers and 131,000 manual workers, were earning over Z12,000. Some 5,200 people, including 2,700 manual workers and almost 2,500 white collar workers occupying leading posts in the management apparatus, were earning the highest pay--over Z20,000.

Two variants of compensating tax are being proposed which take account of the income for one member of the family. According to the first variant the level of earnings liable to taxation would be reduced by an amount equal to the level of the social minimum for one person being maintained by the taxpayer. This year the amount would be Z2,500 per person. The second variant consists of taxing the highest incomes for one member of the family. According to a proposal by Solidarity the tax would be levied if the total income for a family member exceeded the level of average monthly earnings in the national economy.

'INTELLIGENTSIA' WEEKLY TO BEGIN PUBLICATION

LD212134 Warsaw PAP in English 2032 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 21 May (PAP)--RZECZYWISTOSC, (REALITY), a new socio-political weekly, will be out tomorrow, May 22. Aimed to attract the intelligentsia, it will deal with the political, social and cultural problems of our day.

CEAUSESCU RETURNS TO BUCHAREST FROM CSSR VISIT

AU211327 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] The Romanian party-state delegation led by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, returned this afternoon to Bucharest from the official friendly visit to the CSSR at the invitation of Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic, was met on his arrival at Otopeni Airport by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, Comrade Ilie Verdet and other party-state leaders. (Vladimir Paslavik), CSSR charge d'affaires ad-interim to Bucharest and members of the CSSR Embassy staff were also present.

Many Bucharest working people, gathered at the airport, cheered at length for the party secretary general, thus reiterating their profound love and esteem for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and his fruitful and untiring activity devoted to the people's well-being and happiness and the fatherland's progress.

BUCHAREST MAYOR HOLDS TALKS WITH PRC DELEGATION

AU211151 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 May 81 p 5

[Text] Comrade Gheorghe Pana, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, first secretary of the Bucharest Municipal Party Committee and general mayor of Bucharest, on 18 May met with the delegation members of the PRC National People's Congress led by Comrade Yang Shangkun, member of the CCP Central Committee and vice chairman and general secretary of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly.

The two sides stressed with satisfaction the positive relations established between our parties, countries and peoples and in this context stressed the decisive role played by the meetings and understandings concluded during the summit dialogues in Bucharest and Beijing in developing and diversifying Romanian-PRC relations of cooperation and collaboration at various levels. The guests were shown various aspects of the activities and concerns of Bucharest Municipality in the economic, social, cultural, civic and administrative fields.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Virgil Teodorescu, vice chairman of the Grand National Assembly and members of the Executive Committee of the Municipal People's Council.

Chen Shuliang, PRC ambassador to Bucharest was also present.

A lunch was given by the general mayor of Bucharest in honor of the guests.

The members of the delegation of the PRC National People's Congress also attended a folklore performance given by the Rapsodia Romana ensemble and visited the folk art museum and recreational area of Snagov.

Visit To Timisoara

AU211342 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 May 81 p 5

[Text] The delegation of the PRC National People's Congress led by Yang Shangkun, member of the CCP Central Committee and vice chairman and general secretary of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly, which is in our country at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly, arrived in Timisoara 19 May.

The Chinese parliamentarians had a talk with Petre Danica, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, first secretary of the Timis County Party Committee and chairman of the county People's Council.

On the occasion, the Chinese guests were informed about the Timis working people's achievements in implementing the RCP policy on the county's socioeconomic development and about the concerns of local bodies to fulfill their tasks under the current 5-year plan.

The delegation members visited the Electrotimis enterprise and the enterprise for electrical apparatuses and precision instruments in Timisoara and the combine for the production and processing of pork in Timis.

The chairman of the county People's Council gave a dinner in honor of the Chinese guests.

During its visit to Timisoara, the Chinese delegation was accompanied by Virgil Teodorescu, vice chairman of the Grand National Assembly.

Chen Shuliang, PRC ambassador to Bucharest, and embassy staff were also present.

GEOLOGICAL COOPERATION DOCUMENTS SIGNED WITH MEXICO

AU211104 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 21 May (AGERPRES)--Two aide-memoires were signed in Bucharest, between the Ministry of Mines, Oil and Geology, the Ministry of Chemical Industry and the Mexican state company Petroleos Mexicanos--Pemex, which stipulate measures meant to lead to the development of the Romanian-Mexican cooperation in the domains of geological research, well-drilling and gas and oil production, as well as in petrochemistry.

The documents were signed by Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister, minister of mines, oil and geology, Gheorghe Caranfil, minister of chemical industry and Jorge Diaz Serrano, chairman, director general of Pemex.

MORE GREETINGS MESSAGES RECEIVED ON RCP ANNIVERSARY

Iran's Tudeh Party

AU211358 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 May 81 p 5

[Text] To the RCP Central Committee

Dear comrades, on the 60th anniversary of the creation of the RCP please accept warmest congratulations on behalf of Iran's Tudeh Party members. The creation of the RCP constituted a historic and decisive moment in the life of the workers class and of the Romanian people, since it was the beginning of a new stage in your country's revolutionary and democratic movement. The Romanian people, under RCP leadership, have followed the lofty goals of the revolutionary struggle for social and national liberation, the lofty goals of the anti-imperialist and anti-fascist struggle, and on the basis of democratic and socialist transformations have set the basis for a flourishing socialist society.

The RCP has guided the Romania of former days, which was viewed as one of the most backward countries in Europe, along the road to amazing achievements in all fields of socioeconomic life.

Extending sincere congratulations to you on the great holiday of your glorious party, we wish you greater victories on the road of building socialism for the happiness and well-being of the Romanian people.

With comradely greetings,

[Signed] Central Committee of Tudeh-e Iran Party; Nureddin Kianuri, first secretary

Afghanistan's Karmal

AU211346 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 May 81 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

Esteemed comrade, on behalf of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party [PDP] and the Revolutionary Council, the Afghan people and on my own behalf, I want to extend warm greetings and the most sincere congratulations to you and through you to the RCP Central Committee, all communists and people in Romania on the 60th anniversary of the creation of the RCP.

We are happy to note once again that the PDP and the RCP hold the same positions in the struggle against imperialism and reactionary forces, for peace, the strengthening of international security, detente and general disarmament.

The PDP and our people are following with great pleasure the great victories recorded by the heroic Romanian people under RCP leadership and especially the victories recorded following the successful fulfillment of the 1976-80 5-year plan. Our people view those achievements as their own victories.

The PDP and the Afghan people fervently and wholeheartedly hail the victories recorded by your party in resolving the problems of the current 5-year plan regarding the construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society and raising it onto a higher level.

Our party is convinced that the constantly developing relations between our parties and countries are an important factor for ensuring victories for the two peoples, broader democracy, peace and social progress. We advocate the further consolidation of those relations with the party and working people of Romania.

Taking this opportunity, we want to again wish greater and greater victories to the RCP in its struggle for strengthening the position of peace and of the socialist community, of the national liberation movements and progressive anti-imperialist forces and the struggle for building a developed and prosperous socialist society.

With the best wishes for success and personal health,

Long live fraternal cooperation and solidarity among all parties and revolutionary forces in the world!

[Signed] Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the PDP Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO ALGERIA--Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid received Romanian Ambassador Ioan Lazarescu in connection with the conclusion of the latter's mission in Algeria. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 May 81 p 4 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO BENIN--Benin President Mathieu Kerekou received Romanian Ambassador Octavian Carare in connection with the conclusion of the latter's mission in Benin. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 May 81 p 4 AU]

GHANAIAN PRESIDENT LIMANN CONCLUDES VISIT

Makes Statement

AU211658 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 21 May 81

[Excerpts] Dr Hilla Limann, president of the Republic of Ghana, who is paying an official and friendly visit to our country, has concluded his visit to Bosnia-Hercegovina and left for Belgrade. This morning, in Sarajevo, the high guest from Ghana visited [words indistinct] and the Energoinvest composite organization of associated labor. Radio Sarajevo correspondent Predrag Smoljan reports:

Concluding his 2-day visit to Bosnia-Hercegovina, Dr Hilla Limann, president of the Republic of Ghana, made the following statement for Sarajevo radio and television:

[Begin recording, in English fading into Serbo-Croatian translation] I have been very impressed by the visit to your republic, during which we have really learned a great deal. In this connection I have in mind primarily our common difficulties which your self-managing system has found the right methods and forms to overcome and solve. By saying this, I primarily think of the harmonious development of different nationalities, cultural groups and nations which live within Yugoslavia's community and have the same goals and ideals. The way in which you in Yugoslavia have solved the multinational problems can be applied to many other countries, including those in Africa, where many fail to understand that people of various nationalities can live together.

We are very pleased with this visit and [word indistinct] by the hospitality accorded us at every step. Therefore, I hope that the results of this visit will be made public soon also in specific forms of developing cooperation between our two countries. This visit is in fact a goodwill mission that will undoubtedly strengthen the ties of friendship between Yugoslavia and Ghana, ties that were established 20 years ago and then developed over a long period by Presidents Tito and Nkrumah. [end recording]

Talks With Kraigher

LD212242 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2121 GMT 21 May 81

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 21 May (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia President Sergej Kraigher and Ghana President Hilla Limann noted in their talks today a high degree of identity in views on all questions discussed, including the promotion of bilateral economic and other forms of cooperation. A high identity of views was manifested also on the further directions of the nonaligned countries' activities in which Yugoslavia and Ghana, too participate.

The Ghana president, currently on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia, stressed favorable prospects for the engagement of Yugoslav enterprises in Ghana's economic development.

In today's talks, Ghana Foreign Affairs Minister Isaac Chinebuah noted his country's pleasure, shared by the Yugoslav side, that the nonaligned ministerial conference in New Delhi has reaffirmed the movement's independence and, thus, consolidated its action capability, Chinebuah underlined the importance Ghana attaches to the European nonaligned countries' efforts at the Madrid meeting of the European security and cooperation conference for the consistent implementation of the letter and spirit of the Helsinki Final Act. It was also pointed out that the Yugoslav and Ghana foreign ministers, Vrhovec and Chinebuah, devoted particular attention to the need for the nonaligned countries' consistant endeavours for launching global economic negotiations.

They also stressed the importance of peacefully settling all international disputes.

Yugoslav Government member Radivoj Kontic reported on the results of the Yugoslav-Ghana talks on the promotion of bilateral economic cooperation. He noted, among other things, that the economies of the two friendly and non-aligned countries will adopt the orientation of long-term agreements on intensifying Yugoslav exports to Ghana and its imports of exotic wood and bauxite from it.

The Ghana side showed particular interest in cooperation in agriculture. The building of an agricultural complex in Ghana by Yugoslav enterprises has been agreed and joint actions already taken for cooperation in maize production in Ghana. Agreements have also been reached on the engagement of Yugoslav enterprises on the electrification in Ghana, the construction of a hydro-electric power plant, a refinery, a railway, roads and other projects and the expansion of bauxite exploitation.

During today's talks, the Ghana side reported that during the talks held between the finance ministers of the two countries, financial (?questions) have been favourably solved. Ghana will offer to Yugoslav enterprises more favourable import conditions. At the close of the talks it was noted that the text of the joint Yugoslav-Ghana communique, to be released tomorrow at the end of President Limann's visit to Yugoslavia, has been adjusted and that it reflects a high level of concurrence of the two friendly and non-aligned countries' views.

Ends Visit, Departs

LD221034 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0905 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 22 May (TANJUG)--Dr Hilla Limann, president of the Republic of Ghana, left our country today. The Ghanaian head of state was seen off with the highest honors by Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency. Also present were Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; and other Yugoslav personalities. Also present were members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Yugoslavia.

VRHOVEC ARRIVES IN JAPAN FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

For Tokyo KYODO and other reportage of the official visit to Japan by Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec see the Japan section of the 21 May and subsequent issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

KRAIGHER CONGRATULATES MITTERRAND ON NEW OFFICE

LD212146 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1613 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 21 May (TANJUG)--President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergey Kraigher has congratulated the new president of France, Francois Mitterrand, taking up of duties as the president of the republic and sent him best wishes on that occasion. In the telegram the significance of France's active role in international relations is emphasized and of its efforts which serve the policy of relaxation of tension and just solutions of vital problems which preoccupy the world community, as we (?are), in bringing countries closer together. At the same time the conviction of the Presidency of Yugoslavia was expressed that friendly relations, imbued with mutual respect, and all-round cooperation between non-aligned Yugoslavia and independent France will continue to develop for the well-being of the two countries' peoples, greater understanding and cooperation in Europe and in the world.

MOROCCAN ENVOY DELIVERS MESSAGE TO STAMBOLIC

LD212106 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1619 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 21 May (TANJUG)--Petar Stambolic, vice-president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, received here today Mohamed Karim Lamrani who arrived in Yugoslavia as an envoy from King Hassan the 2d of Morocco. On this occasion, Lamrani presented Stambolic a message from the Moroccan king to the President of Yugoslavia, dealing with the development of the situation in northwestern Africa.

During their meeting, a further promotion of Yugoslav-Moroccan cooperation was discussed.

LCY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR FINNISH CP CONGRESS

AU211702 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] An LCY delegation headed by Nikola Stojanovic, member of the LCY Central Committee and president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, has left for Helsinki. Our delegation will attend the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Finland.

DJURANOVIC STRESSES AGRICULTURE AT NOVI SAD FAIR

LD212120 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1706 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Novi Sad, 21 May (TANJUG)--This year's international agricultural fair in Novi Sad again confirms that Yugoslavia is making rapid progress in resolving some of the key tasks in the field of agriculture, which are of long-term and vital interest to our country. This was stated by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, after inspecting the Novi Sad fair.

Djuranovic stressed that it is necessary to emphasize that this year is, in a certain sense, crucial in the implementation of the tasks which we set ourselves in agriculture. I wish to stress, he said, that this year is in many ways a significant one in the implementation of our agricultural policy. This is because it is the first year of our new medium-term plan. We gained much experience during the past medium-term plan, both positive and negative. The moment has now come, Djuranovic went on, for us to begin to carry out the agreement of food production in the real sense of the word. Consequently, it is necessary to speed up the work on the adoption of the social agreement on the implementation of the agreed policy in agro-industry.

I think, Djuranovic said, that favorable conditions exist which will enable this agreement genuinely to ensure [words indistinct] and make it possible for us to eliminate various uncertainties in implementing the agreed policy in agriculture as soon as possible. I see, Djuranovic stated, that real conditions exist for this, because there is greater interest both in the republics and in the provinces in food production and the development of agriculture. This is no longer a question, he added, of just one or two republics and provinces. A new situation seems to me to have emerged with regard to the development of agriculture: All the republics and provinces are increasingly orienting themselves toward solving this major structural problem which faces us.

The president of the Federal Executive Council stressed that the second favorable aspect of the situation is that this year we made a major effort to carry out the spring sowing program.

The public, Djuranovic said, does not seem to be adequately informed about the great efforts which have been made and the results which have been achieved.

If we compare this year's spring sowing program with that of last year we must note that significant progress has been made with regard to the size of the area sown to seed, and so we may expect significant results to be achieved this year in agricultural production. I may say that a new course is emerging in the struggle to carry out our agricultural tasks. It is important to stress that at this moment, the president of the Federal Executive Council stressed, because last year and this year we [word indistinct] an unfavorable trend of real decline in production in livestock raising.

Djuranovic said that we have now reached the moment when there has been a small recovery --small and yet significant for the efforts to halt the drop in production in livestock raising--and that we should consequently adopt all the necessary measures of economic policy to boost the development of that sector.

The president of the Federal Executive Council particularly emphasized the importance of the exhibition "Developing Countries in the Struggle for Food" at the Novi Sad fair, which is attended by a record number of countries. It is not only a question of the number of countries but also of the increasing interest of the developing countries in establishing broader and broader business links among trade operators and in concluding arrangements for cooperation, and this is also confirmed by the present contacts to this end.

Veselin Djuranovic also pointed out the importance of the 48th international agricultural fair and the ninth exhibition entitled "Developing Countries in the Struggle for Food" before the seventh session of the World Food Council in Novi Sad. That session will be attended by delegations from a large number of countries led by their agriculture ministers. They will have an exceptional opportunity to become acquainted with Yugoslavia's achievements in agriculture and to stimulate cooperation among all developing countries, as well as among all countries on all continents. Food production represents and will increasingly represent one of the main economic as well as social and political preoccupations of all countries in the world. Through the Novi Sad international agricultural fair and the exhibition "Developing Countries in the Struggle for Food," too, a considerable contribution is being made by our country to increased food production in the world and to the implementation of the policy led by the world organization--the United Nations--in this field of social production, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, said in his press statement.

MOJSOV EMPHASIZES IMPORTANCE OF NONALIGNED POLICY

AU211700 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has addressed the students of the LCY Josip Broz Tito political school in Kumrovec on the nonaligned policy, its origins and its efforts and activities in international relations. Mojsov emphasized that the nonaligned countries have become an important factor, and that the big powers and their bloc groups are compelled to consider their views and actions. Nonalignment, as a doctrine and action, are needed by the world for developing the international community and preserving world peace, the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium stressed.

MIKULIC ADDRESSES TUZLA MEETING ON PARTY TASKS

LD212045 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1710 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Tuzla, 21 May (TANJUG)--Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke in Tuzla today about the realization of the role of the League of Communists in society when addressing delegates of the inter-municipal conference of the League of Communists, members of the municipal committees and other sociopolitical workers of 19 municipalities of northeast Bosnia.

Branko Mikulic dwelt in particular on the realization of the ideopolitical role of the League of Communists in the socioeconomic and political system of socialist self-management in the light of the current political situation in the country and especially the events in Kosovo.

Mikulic also replied to a number of questions on the work of the League of Communists in sociopolitical organizations, preparations for the next congress, and so forth.

LJUBICIC GREETS AIR FORCE, AIR DEFENSE PERSONNEL

LD211050 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0936 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 20 May (TANJUG)--On the occasion of Air Force and Air Defense Day, which falls on 21 May, Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, has sent greetings to the members of this part of our Armed Forces. He said, among other things:

On the occasion of 21 May, Air Force and Air Defense Day, I send you cordial best wishes and greetings.

You are celebrating this year's holiday with marked results achieved in expert military training, in the use of technical equipment, in the modernization of the Air Force and Air Defense and in the strengthening of the combat preparedness of your units. These achievements and the firm moral and political unity and the high level of consciousness which you have manifested in carrying out your tasks constitute significant factors in the security of our country and its peaceful socialist self-management development. In this way you have continued most consistently the traditions of all those pilots, heroes, revolutionaries and fighters who, led by the Yugoslav Communist Party and Comrade Tito, laid down their lives for our homeland's freedom.

Today, when the situation in the world is burdened with many contradictions, when science and technology are developing with dazzling speed and the military factor is constantly strengthening and becoming increasingly more active in international relations, you have the obligation to continue to work unceasingly on your political and expert military training and to wage the struggle for high moral and political unity in your collectives, units, commands and institutions.

Follow consistently the words and thought of Comrade Tito, who always showed great interest in the development and modernization of our Air Force and Air Defense. Let this be a stimulus to you for even greater achievements in your work.

On the occasion of your holiday, I also send greetings to all the work collectives of the Air Force industry and factories, institutions and other structures and express the hope that we achieve--through joint efforts--even greater successes and victories in work for the well-being and strengthening of our self-management, independent and non-aligned socialist community.

SAWPY FEDERAL COUNCIL PRESIDIUM HOLDS SESSION

Delegate System Reviewed

LD212323 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1039 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 21 May (TANJUG)--The session which the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium is holding in Belgrade today is devoted to the basic lines of activity and tasks of the Socialist Alliance in the preparation and holding of the election of delegations and delegates to the assembly of the sociopolitical and self-managing interest communities.

In his introductory report Risto Dzunov stressed that preparations should begin to be made even now for the elections to be held in April and May next year. It is particularly necessary to carry out a critical analysis of the functioning of the delegate system to date. This system, Dzunov stressed, has not yet become an effective instrument of the working class with which to control social resources and income as a whole.

New Officials

LD212254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1303 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 21 May (TANJUG)--At its session today the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference accepted the proposal of the Coordinating Committee for Cadre Policy in the Federation that Kolj Siroka be elected president of the SAWPY Federal Conference with a 1-year term of office. The Coordinating Committee had held consultations on this proposal with all the republican and provincial conferences of the SAWP and leaderships of the sociopolitical organizations in the federation.

The Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference also supported the proposal that Zora Tomic be elected president of the conference for questions concerning the social status of women.

Both proposals will be sent by the Presidium to the SAWPY Federal Conference for adoption. They are expected to be discussed by the SAWPY Federal Conference at its session called for 27 May.

GALEB ELECTED PRESIDENT OF TRADE UNION COUNCIL

LD210649 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0911 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 20 May (TANJUG)--Rade Galeb, hitherto Presidium member of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Council, was unanimously elected Council president with a 1-year mandate at its 20 May session. Rade Galeb expressed his gratitude for the confidence which had been shown in him and emphasized that he was not going to speak about the obligations and tasks in future work, for the change of president in the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation had become a regular practice and the normal method of life and work. He emphasized that trade unions must continue to carry out their duties, and that in this task the role of individuals will be the lesser to the extent that the collective spirit is stronger. On behalf of the Council, Galeb thanked Miran Potrc, president up to now, for his devoted work in an exceptionally difficult and complex year. It is of great importance that Potrc, as a member of the Presidium, will continue to make his contribution to realizing the duties and obligations of the Trade Union Federation.

'IDEOLOGICAL DIFFERENTIATION' CONTINUES IN KOSOVO

AU212106 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 21 May 81

[Summary from poor reception] "Intensive political activities aimed at carrying out an ideological-political differentiation among members of the League of Communists, in connection with the recent hostile demonstrations, are now in progress in the basic organizations of the League of Communists at the Pristine factory of shock absorbers. Communists in all party communities are critically and self-critically analyzing shortcomings and failures in their work," and discussing their tasks in implementing the views of the highest forums of the League of Communists. At today's session, the basic organization of the League of Communists of the work community of the factory's joint services, which was attended among others by Luka Vlahovic, "unanimously condemned the recent events in Pristina and in other places of Kosovo." It was noted at the meeting that "two workers of the work community of the joint services had participated in the demonstrations, and they were expelled from the ranks of the League of Communists at today's meeting."

Tonight the communists of the basic organization of the reinforced concrete construction plant of the Ramiz Sadik combine also "unanimously condemned the hostile demonstrations" and advocated a complete ideological-political differentiation. "Four members of the secretariat of the basic organization of the League of Communists were dismissed. One of them had participated in the demonstrations." Nebi Gasi, vice president of the Kosovo Assembly, attended the meeting of the basic organization and, during the discussion, advocated a greater responsibility of communists for fulfilling the forthcoming tasks in the ideological differentiation.

PRISTINA UNIVERSITY COMMUNISTS DISCUSS EVENTS

LD211923 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Pristina, 21 May (TANJUG)--The members of Pristina University League of Communists action conference met today 2 days after teaching had stopped at this higher education institution and after the hostels in the student center were closed. Ragip Halili, president of the action conference, explained the reasons for the early termination of the school year, stressing in his introductory report that this had happened on account of disorder and, as he expressed it, demonstrations directed against the stabilization of the political and security situation at the university and further afield. The university League of Communists appraised these events as hostile and as calculated to frustrate the efforts being made to normalize life and work in the faculties.

We consider this decision justified and we support it, Halili stressed, because it was taken in order to prevent the hostile activity and to stabilize the security situation in our environment.

Halili went on to speak at length about actions taken to date by the League of Communists at the universities, noting that it should be emphasized again that communists, especially lecturers and staff and a considerable number of students who are members of the League of Communists, in fact endorsed the appraisals made by the highest-ranking party organs with regard to the hostile and counterrevolutionary nature of the demonstrations and that they unanimously condemned the disorders' irredentist and nationalist platform.

The League of Communists and all the organized forces at the university are now even more determined and consistent in the struggle which should lead to the complete elimination of all forms of activity by the hostile and destructive elements at the university. Owing to this, Halili said, we should with every right reject the generalized appraisals made by individuals and certain articles in the press to the effect that the university League of Communists is allegedly not acting in the spirit of the attitudes and conclusions of the highest forums of the League of Communists, that no lecturer or academic has publicly condemned the hostile demonstrations, that the university is a fortress of nationalism, and other appraisals which, according to Halili, are not in keeping with reality and with the activities at the university. Furthermore, speaking about the process of differentiation at the university, Halili said that last week seven students, five from the faculty of philosophy and one each from the faculties of agriculture and law, were expelled from the League of Communists for having taken part in hostile demonstrations or for opportunist behavior.

The session of the university League of Communists action conference, in whose work Aslan Fazlija, president of the Pristina League of Communists conference, and Rabije Bajrami, member of the League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium, are also taking part, is continuing with a discussion.

During the discussion at the session of the Pristina University League of Communists action conference attention was drawn to the many mistakes and short-comings which led to or facilitated the escalation of nationalism among the students. For instance, Izedin Osmani said that the students were told little about the entire socialist self-managing development of our country and especially about the great achievements made in Kosovo.

As a medical worker, Osmani spoke about the development of health and stressed that the medical faculty, modern hospitals, clinics, institutes and the total health system in the province testify to the colossal results which would otherwise have taken centuries to achieve.

Stevan Baljosevic called for the revival of student clubs and other forms of activity with students, stressing that the lecturers themselves, preoccupied with specialized academic work, have made little ideological progress.

Muhamet Bicaj drew attention to the departure of lecturers of the Serbian, Montenegrin and other nationalities from the faculty of natural sciences and mathematicians to other environments, though this faculty is in great need of lecturers and, he said, has not spared its resources to obtain them. Since the foundation of the faculty of natural sciences and mathematics 20 years ago this faculty, Bicaj said, has been left by 20 lecturers. Every departure from this high educational institution has been individually analyzed and no departure has ever been found to be due to pressures of any kind.

Bukurije Ferati, student proctor, first expressed the students' gratitude to lecturers for helping them to understand the essence and nature of the hostile demonstrations and added that she was distressed by the fact that Pristina University has been called a hotbed of nationalism. She also commented on the poor functioning of the youth organization in the faculties and at the university and on its lack of ties with the League of Communists and self-managing organs. Speaking about relations between lecturers and students, Bukurije said that they were restricted to contacts made during lectures and examinations.

Besnik Kastrati, delegate from the faculty of technology, warned that the ideological work with students is insufficient; and Hamdi Vranici, from the faculty of law, emphasized that the recent disturbances in the student center show that the enemy was still active. After noting that the past activity in the faculties and at higher schools was focused on ideopolitical differentiation and deeper analysis of the hostile activity, Kurtesi Salihj said that no significant contacts and activity with students have yet been achieved. We still have to organize ourselves in such a way that we can talk with every student personally, Kurtesi stressed.

Speakers in the discussion drew attention to the shortage of lecturers with a command of both teaching languages, to the shortage of textbooks in the Albanian language and to other difficulties and shortcomings. During the discussion stress was laid, as in the introductory report, on reports in some of the press and on individual statements on the situation at the university, and the view was expressed that they harm the political action now in progress in this higher education institution.

TANJUG CITES JOURNAL ON RECENT KOSOVO EVENTS

AU220907 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 21 May (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia will do everything to strengthen and defend resolutely and uncompromisingly its national sovereignty, territorial integrity and security against assaults by any external or internal enemy. It will also continue steadfastly and consistently to develop the equality of all its nations and nationalities and its socialist self-management system. It will do so as these are also vital interests of peace and security in Europe and, generally, in the world. These observations were made by the influential Yugoslav fortnightly REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS in an extensive analysis of the recent hostile counterrevolutionary activity in the Yugoslav Province of Kosovo.

The unconcealed objective of the hostile clandestine organisation was the disruption of Yugoslavia's territorial integrity, the periodical warns. Although acting essentially from the positions of the Albanian dogmatic Stalinist orientation, and doubtless on instructions from Albania, this hostile organisation has become a special conspiratorial-intelligence centre of various Albanian fascist-Ballist and other groups from a number of European countries and the United States.

The review holds that the intensity and scale of nationalistic and irredentist activities in the Yugoslav Province of Kosovo can only be explained by the fact that in the province's political structures themselves, the dividing line had been lost between the national, which affirms the Albanian nationality, and the nationalistic, which brings into question also the vital historical interests of that nationality. This resulted in the current of Albanian irredentism gaining, and the bond of Yugoslav commonality losing strength.

The events in Kosovo are the cause of double surprise for the Belgrade review. First, it asks, how could a nationalistic-irredentist current come off and a counterrevolutionary organization form amidst a Yugoslav nationality which in Yugoslavia has obtained all political, economic and social responsibilities to express and develop to the full its national identity and occupy an equal place in the political-legal and self-management structures of this country? Secondly, how could a notion that it was possible to play with the national sovereignty and territory integrity of Yugoslavia gain currency anywhere, in any conspiratorial organization, any intelligence centre, any political strategy?

REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS believes that this came as a major surprise to the public both at home and abroad. This is understandable, writes the periodical, because the world has always seen Yugoslavia's good reputation and authority in international political and economic relations as linked, among other things, with its internal stability based on the achievements of the people's liberation war and socialist revolution, the full effectiveness and efficacy of its federative socio-political system and the rights and freedoms of self-management society. It came as a surprise also to the Yugoslav public which--in spite of its having been confronted over the past few decades with many and by no means small difficulties, internal conflict situations and external pressures--had nevertheless not been prepared, historically-politically and politically-psychologically, to face an irredentist and counter-revolutionary provocation of such a character, scale and intensity.

Using all its propaganda media, the political leadership in Tirana has been engaged for some time now in a continuous, persistent and unscrupulous campaign of slandering the internal and external policy of Yugoslavia, notes the REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS. But the tolerant attitude of Yugoslavia, which could only have been an expression of its strength and of the awareness that its repute in the world is so high that no amount of foul attacks on its socialist self-management and nonaligned policy can harm it, was taken as a weakness in Tirana and had encouraging effect on the launching of arrogant acts--which, after all, are in obvious contradiction with the vital interests of Albania itself. It must never be forgotten either that the area of the Balkans is among the targets of destabilization efforts in the present complex situation, in which the increasingly unscrupulous policy of spheres of interest and all kinds of special warfare is finding expression, concludes the well-known Yugoslav periodical.

KOSOVO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DISCUSSES FOREIGN TRADE

AU212102 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] As has been announced, at today's session which was presided over by Bahri Oruci, the Kosovo Executive Council discussed the current trends in Kosovo's exports and foreign commodity trade.

It was noted that the current results of exports and foreign commodity trade are unfavorable as compared with the same period last year. The existing difficulties in this field were pointed out. The stabilization of commodity trade and the supply of the necessary raw materials and spare parts for current production operations were pointed out as the main problems in this connection. Several proposals were made during the discussion to ensure the imports of spare parts, producer goods and the most necessary equipment needed to increase the production of export goods.

SARAJEVO SAWP DENOUNCES NATIONALIST FABRICATIONS

AU211213 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 May 81 p 3

[V. Mandic report]

[Text] Sarajevo, 14 May--Stories that patients are dying at the surgical clinic because of deliberate faults by surgeons have been circulating in Sarajevo for a few days. These rumors contain peculiar chauvinist and nationalist admixtures with the clear intention to provoke mistrust and to undermine the relations among nationalities. This was the occasion for the health section of the SAWP city conference at its session today to discuss this well-prepared and by no means naive attack on the unity which has been demonstrated so frequently in Sarajevo and in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

The section noted that it is not difficult to assess the background of these perfidious hostile tendencies, the ultimate aim of which is not only to undermine the trust in the professional ethics of the medical profession and to cause alarm among patients, but above all to provoke national intolerance and to incite national hatred.

These monstrous hostile intrigues try to blacken a number of doctors who allegedly have performed surgical operations on a number of patients of a certain nationality in an intentionally negligent way for nationalist and revanchist purposes.

Although it is a matter of well-known methods of hostile activities, it was pointed out that the ability to recognize the tendencies and attempts of all anti-self-managing and antisocialist assaults should be cultivated to an even higher degree.

Precisely the fact that the agenda for today's session of the health section was changed--the first point on the agenda should have been a report on medicinal supply, but it was supplanted by a discussion of the aforesaid occurrence--shows that we have a refined sensitivity for all that is directed at destroying the greatest achievements of our revolution, brotherhood and unity.

The best struggle against such stories, as one of those taking part in the discussion said, is proper and timely reporting. Perhaps it is superfluous to say, but it should be stressed that there has been not the slightest cause at the Sarajevo surgical clinic for the fabrications which have begun to circulate in the city.

SERBIAN SAWP OFFICIAL VIEWS ALBANIAN NATIONALISM

LD212252 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1603 GMT 21 May 81

[Excerpts] Leskovac, 21 May (TANJUG)--Speaking at the ceremony held on the occasion of the opening of a new factory for decorative fabrics in Leskovac, Zika Radojlovic, president of the Serbia SAWP Republican Conference, referred especially to socioeconomic trends. He emphasized that in the last 4 months we have been faced with serious difficulties in the implementation of economic stabilization. Increased prices, coupled with clear pressure for their further increase, threaten to endanger the bases of the stabilization policy.

Emphasizing that self-managing associating of work and resources is of special importance for the more dynamic and coordinated development of our economy, Radojlovic added that this process is still rather slow, especially between the organizations of associated labor of various municipalities and between the republics and provinces. It is necessary, Radojlovic emphasized, to intensify to the maximum the responsibility [to act] against all phenomena of economic nationalism, against all who are undermining the unity of the Yugoslav market and who are isolating themselves to prevent the flow of "their foreign exchange" in other areas or to preserve achieved rights, privileges and goods in short supply in "their area." Any neglect of the struggle for the preservation of this unity can have far-reaching economic and political consequences, Radojlovic added.

President of the SAWP of Serbia Republican Conference Zika Radojlovic then spoke about some topical questions of international relations, stressing: "All those who believe that they will force us by blackmail and threats to bow to some other policy are mistaken. The policy of independence and equal cooperation with all who are prepared to maintain relations of noninterference in the problems of other countries, in other words the policy of the Nonaligned Movement, Tito's policy, was and remains our permanent commitment as an inseparable part of our entire self-managing, social and socialist being.

We are now also faced, Zika Radojlovic continued, with crude and aggressive atacks by Albanian nationalists and irredentists against the basic achievements of our revolution, against the security and territorial integrity of our country. Stances on the nature of these hostile actions have recently been adopted in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the Socialist Republic of Serbia and at the Yugoslav level. It was stated that these were counterrevolutionary actions by the Albanian nationalists amply supported by the Albanian Government and the Stalinist regime of Enver Hoxha. Criticism has been expressed of the present conduct of the bearers of social and political tasks, and self-criticism is under way on the part of those who gave an opportunity to the enemy by not correctly performing their share of obligations. Thus comprehensive political activity by the communists and all organized social forces in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and outside Kosovo is underway. Political differentiation is also necessary as regards the program of consistent and firm commitment against Albanian nationalism and all aspects of nationalism, for brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities in Kosovo, for the firm policy of self-management and the independent nonaligned policy of the country.

The enemy, however, has not surrendered, Radojlovic added. Crude interference in our internal affairs continues. The Tirana government continues its dirty slanders and openly calls for rebellion against our constitutional order. The Albanian fascist emigres also rage in new environments. All kinds of scum are rallying against self-managing Yugoslav socialism. They have all seen, however, that our readiness to defend self-managing socialism and the country's territorial integrity, regardless of who threatens them and in which part of Yugoslavia, is not and will not for a single moment be only verbal and that it will be very concrete and practical and the concern of all Yugoslavs.

SERBIAN LC COMMISSION VIEWS MEMBERSHIP PROBLEMS

LD201010 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1930 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 19 May (TANJUG)--Last year important results were achieved in the further social and class strengthening of the League of Communists. At the end of last year the Serbian League of Communists had 880,412 members, which is up 7.1 percent from last year. The League of Communists has a total of 24,257 registered basic organizations which is 3.8 percent higher than 1979.

A debate on changes in the membership structure and basic organizations was held today by the Commission for the Development of the League of Communists under the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium.

Bogdan Tankosic was chairman of the session.

According to Novak Rodic, executive secretary of the Presidium, this debate is the start of congress preparations and its task is in particular to analyze the changes in the social and class structure of the League of Communists. Although the League of Communists is becoming stronger numerically, and although the number of workers in the Serbian League of Communists has been increased by 276,841, or 31.4 percent of the total number of members, the total number of workers is still not satisfactory, particularly in certain industrial environments. This also relates to agriculture workers in the League of Communists, and the situation regarding the admission of individual female agricultural workers is especially unsatisfactory.

Several participants in the debate today advocated a more precise analysis of certain phenomena in the development of the League of Communists which should be undertaken, an analysis which statistics are unable to provide. Municipal organizations of the League of Communists in particular must help in this because the objective situation in individual environments is quite varied. For example, what lies behind the fact that last year 40.6 percent of basic organizations in the economy made no admissions of new members; what lies behind the fact that 3,697 members of the League of Communists were struck off the records of the league; and behind a series of other dilemmas.

There was specific discussion about the admission of new members. Participants in the debate advocated that the criteria applied for admission be strengthened but advocated also that work with future communists should precede admission, and spoke in favor of high moral and political and other qualities for future communists, for, as it was stated, the mass nature of the League of Communists has already been attained. Full attention should now be devoted to making possible action for a more rapid change of relations in society in accordance with the congress decision.

Specific steps should be taken regarding records in the League of Communists in order to make them better and more efficient. Scientific research on the development of the League of Communists is certainly essential. But of exceptional importance are constant empirical analysis which must originate from municipal organizations and from concrete environments, a subject which must be continually discussed and actions undertaken. Only in such a way is it possible to arrive at a more profound assessment and full elucidation of specific issues, something which is exceptionally important within the framework of precongress preparations.

BRIEFS

CONTRACT WITH BULGARIA--Sarajevo, 21 May (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia's Energoinvest enterprise is to build a 450-kilometer 7-terminal oil pipeline remote-control system between the port of Burgas, the Black Sea coast, and Sofia and Bulgaria's Tekhnoimport firm. A contract to this effect was signed in Sarajevo, capital of the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, central Yugoslavia, today. The 12.5-million-dollars-in-cash contract has been its largest business up to now, Energoinvest said. The system is to control the throughput of petrol and diesel fuel and their distribution at terminals, it added. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1647 GMT 21 May 81 LD]